THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9450. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

The Richmond Papers Complaining of Frequent Desertions.

EXTORTION THE RULE IN DIXIE.

General Magruder Assumes a New Command.

MORGAN'S RAIDS IN TENNESSEE, &c., &c., &c.

Tremendous Uprising at the North.

(From the Raleigh Express.)

Whenever there is a prodigious show for effect to be made of Yankee enthusiasm upon any great occasion, it always begins with a "monster public meeting" in the city of New York, which still cherishes the silly idea that she constitutes the whole vitality and strength of an exploded and defunct Union. In days of old, ere the secession of the South consigned this American Sodom to the desolation which is rapidly spreading over her, she was continually, at every crisis of the country, parading her ostentatious fussiness and self-importance before the country and the world, just as if Cooper Institute, Park and City Hall preambles and resolutions, settled the matter in question. This egregious vanity and amusing arrogance never manifested itself in a more ...

Magruder's Brigade.

Deserters from the Federal Army.

The Frequency of Desertion from the Rebel Ranks.

Extortioners in Rebeldom.

The Yankees and the Negroes.

Returned to Their Masters.

The News from Middle Tennessee.

Major Jordan.

Morgan at Tompkinsville.

From Nashville.

General Bee's Pistols Presented to the Guerilla Morgan.

Miscellaneous Items.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

Grain in Abundance—Prospects of Corn Cheering.

Arrival of Wounded Union Soldiers at Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Sixth Section of the Confiscation Act.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Warning to All Persons in Rebellion Against the Government.

The Sixty Days Notice to Traitors Promulgated.

HONORS TO EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, [L. S.] and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Sixth Section.

Annexed is the sixth section of the Confiscation act referred to by the President in the above proclamation:—

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Nine and Twelve Months' Men.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 25, 1862.

National Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Martin Van Buren.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1862.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Five Cents Reward Offered for an Absconded Captain.

Effect of Gen. Hatch's Recent Expedition.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg—The Ram Arkansas Repairing—Guerillas Along the Mississippi, &c., &c.

Rebel Forays at Florence, Ala., and Along the Tennessee River.

Coroner's Inquest.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION, &c., &c., &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, July 11, 1862.

The Rebels Jubilant Over the News from Richmond—Tremendous Efforts for Foreign Intervention—Opposition to the Mexican War and Tactics of the Emperor—A Dangerous Feeling in the Public Mind—Endeavors to Detach Russia from the Union Cause, &c.

The secessionists here and their well wishers are jubilant over the last telegrams. The federal repulse at Charleston, and the fact that General McClellan's forces have retreated, are eagerly commented upon; and it is evident that a powerful effort will now be made to push forward intervention. The lower classes are told that the American war is the cause of all their troubles, and they are beginning to believe the assertion. One thing you may rest assured of: mediation has become a more popular idea here than it was some months back. Still, thank Heaven, a wholesome dread of your great power, your enormous resources, exists. Both the governments of France and England are afraid of you. How annoyed they are at your proposal to build so large a fleet. The English journals especially exclaim against the idea.

The Emperor is determined he will occupy and hold indefinitely the city of Mexico. The papers have been directed to hint at other conclusions. But this is a trick to calm the popular effervescence upon the subject. The people are totally opposed to the Mexican expedition, and the government is aware of this, and causes its semi-official organs to hold out the idea that, once the city of Mexico captured and indemnities paid, France will withdraw from the republic. This I have reason to know is far from his Majesty's intentions. Thirty thousand troops are to be sent there in October and November. Mexico [illegible]

Our Berlin Correspondence.

[illegible]

THE MEXICAN WAR QUESTION.

[illegible]

The Fourth of July in Frankfort.

[illegible]

The Slave Power and the Secession War.

[illegible] ... the slave power, and should visit on the heads of those who are attempting to break and bind that power their unmitigated censure, and comment on the progress of the attempt with [illegible] and [illegible] hostility. The fact is the more remarkable because we have rid ourselves of slavery, although it was not with us, as it is and has been with the United States, the canker at the core of their political and social institutions. We can only account for the fact by the supposition that our Southern sympathizers have been blinded by the superficial influences we have mentioned to the teaching of history; and were it not that opinion, in a country where publicity prevails, rectifies itself rapidly and effectually, we should look with considerable apprehension for the future of England upon the recent manifestations in English opinion on the side of a slave power.

The King of Burmah on the War in America.

[From the Singapore (E. I.) Free Press, May 15.]

The King of Burmah appears to take a deep interest in the events now going on in America. On the arrival of every dak boat they are the subject of his first inquiries. The Trent affair caused a perfect sensation at the Court of Mandalay. A gentleman, who resides at the Burmese capital, on leaving temporarily for Rangoon, was asked to despatch a special boat from whatever place he might hear the first tidings concerning the issue of the then threatened conflict between England and America. The King, who is pretty well informed as to the true state of things in the latter country, looks upon the war now going on as a fratricidal one.

The Rebel Financiers.

[To the Editor of the Birmingham Post.]

It must be admitted that the American rebels are great at financiering. They first proposed a loan, and partially obtained it, on the pledge of an export duty on cotton. Afterwards they prohibited the export of cotton. They next issued bonds on the security of cotton pledged for their redemption, and now they have ordered the cotton to be burned. The object of this last movement is to prevent its coming into the market, and thereby to punish France and England for not assisting them. None of these bonds so issued will be worth the fraction of a penny. It is not, however, probable that any considerable portion of the cotton will be burned. G.

THE SEVEN DAYS' CONTESTS.

Continuation List of Killed and Wounded in Gen. Sykes' Division, Tenth United States Infantry (Regulars).

Killed.—Sergeant Abel Johnson, Co. E; privates Israel L. Jones, Co. E; —— Cleary, Co. G; —— Payne, Co. I.

Wounded and Missing.—Sergeant Joseph Chislell, Co. E; Sergeant G. Hamilton, Co. I; Corporal Cullion, Co. I; Corporal Gurmingle, Co. I; Privates Hugh McLaughlin, Co. E; James H. O'Brien, Co. E; Henry Rahl, Co. E; [illegible]

[illegible]

List of Casualties in Hancock's Brigade.

The official list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Hancock's brigade [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible]

The Raid on Newburg, Indiana.

[illegible]

THE BORDER STATES.

Senator Henderson's Reply to the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT—The pressure of business in the Senate during the last few days of the session prevented my attendance at the meetings of the border State members, called to consider your proposition in reference to gradual emancipation in our States.

It is for this reason only, and not because I fail to appreciate their importance or properly respect your suggestions, that my name does not appear to any of the several papers submitted in response.

I may also add that it was my intention, when the subject came up practically for consideration in the Senate, to express fully my views in regard to it. This of course would have rendered any other response unnecessary. But the want of time to consider the matter deprived me of that opportunity; and lest now my silence be misconstrued, I deem it proper to say to you that I am by no means indifferent to the great questions so earnestly, and, as I believe, so honestly, urged by you upon our consideration.

The border States, so far, are the chief sufferers by this war, and the true Union men of those States have made the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of the government. This fact does not proceed from mismanagement on the part of the Union authorities, or a want of regard for our people, but it is the necessary result of the war that is upon us. Our States are the battle fields. Our people, divided among themselves, maddened by the struggle and blinded by the smoke of battle, invited upon our soil contending armies—the one to destroy the government, the other to maintain it. The consequence to us is plain. The shock of the contest upturns society and desolates the land. We have made sacrifices; but at last they were only the sacrifices demanded by duty, and unless we are willing to make others, indeed any that the good of the country, involved in the overthrow of treason, may exact at our hands, our title to patriotism is not complete.

When you submitted your proposition to Congress in March last, "that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system," I gave it a most cheerful support, and I am satisfied it would have received the approbation of a large majority of the border State delegation in both branches of Congress, if, in the first place, they had believed the war, with its continued evils—the most prominent of which, in a material point of view, is its injurious effect on the institution of slavery in our States—could possibly have been protracted for another twelve months; and if, in the second place, they had felt assured that the party having the majority in Congress would, like yourself, be equally prompt in practical action as in the expression of a sentiment. While scarcely any one doubted your own sincerity in the premises, and your earnest [illegible]

from the war in which we were engaged, and that common justice demanded remuneration for the loss of it. You then believed, and again express the opinion, that the peculiar nature of the contest is such that its loss is almost inevitable, and lest any pretext for a charge of injustice against the government be given to its enemies, you propose to extend to the people of those States standing by the Union the choice of payment for their slaves or the responsibility of loss, should it occur, without complaint against the government.

Placing the matter in this light (a mere remuneration for losses rendered inevitable by the casualties of war), the objection of a constitutional character may be rendered much less formidable in the minds of Northern representatives whose constituents will have to share in the payment of the money; and so far as the border States are concerned, this objection should be most sparingly urged, for it being a matter entirely of their "own free choice," in case of a desire to accept, no serious argument will likely be urged against the receipt of the money or a fund for colonization. But, aside from the power derived from the operations of war, there may be found numerous precedents in the legislation of the past, such as grants of land and money to the several States for specified objects deemed worthy by the federal Congress. And in addition to this may be cited a deliberate opinion of Mr. Webster upon this very subject, in one of the ablest arguments of his life.

I allude to this question of power, merely in vindication of the position assumed by me, in my vote for the resolution of March last. In your communication to us, you beg of us "to commend this subject to the consideration of our States and people." While I entirely differ with you in the opinion expressed, that had the members from the border States approved of your resolution of March last, "the war would now be substantially ended," and while I do not regard the suggestion "as one of the most potent and swift means of ending" the war, I am yet free to say that I have the most unbounded confidence in your sincerity of purpose in calling our attention to the dangers surrounding us. I am satisfied that you appreciate the troubles of the border States, and that your suggestions are intended for our good. I feel the force of your urgent appeal, and the logic of surrounding circumstances brings conviction even to an unwilling believer. Having said that in my judgment you attached too much importance to this measure as a means for suppressing the rebellion, it is due to you that I should explain.

Whatever may be the status of the border States in this respect, the war cannot be ended until the power of the government is made manifest in the seceded States. They appealed to the sword: give them the sword. They asked for war: let them see its evils on their own soil. They have erected a government and they force obedience to its behests. This structure must be destroyed. This image, before which an unwilling people have been compelled to bow, must be broken. The authority of the federal government must be felt in the heart of the rebellious district. To do this, let armies be marched upon them at once, and let them feel what they have inflicted on us in the border. Do not fear our States: we will stand by the government in this work.

I ought not to disguise from you or the people of my State that, personally, I have fixed and unalterable opinions on the subject of your communication. Those opinions I shall communicate to the people in that spirit of frankness that should characterize the intercourse of the representative with his constituents. If I were today the owner of the lands and slaves of Missouri, your proposition, so far as that State is concerned, would be immediately accepted. Not a day would be lost. Aside from public considerations, which you suppose to be involved in the proposition, and which no patriot, I agree, should disregard at present, my own personal interest would prompt favorable and immediate action.

But having said this, it is proper that I say something more. The representative is the servant, and not the master, of the people. He has no authority to bind them to any course of action, or even to indicate what they will or will not do when the subject is exclusively theirs and not his. I shall take occasion, I hope honestly, to give my views of existing troubles and impending dangers, and shall leave the rest to them—disposed as I am rather to trust their judgment upon the case stated than my own, and at the same time most cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision.

For you, personally, Mr. President, I think I can pledge the kindest considerations of the people of Missouri, and I shall not hesitate to express the belief that your recommendation will be considered by them in the same spirit of kindness manifested by you in its presentation to us, and that their decision will be such as is demanded "by their interests, their honor and their duty to the whole country." I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. HENDERSON.

To his Excellency, A. LINCOLN, President.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOUNT VERNON, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1862.

The Rebel Schooner Emily, with a Cargo of Salt, Attempting to Run the Blockade—Pursuit by Our Boats—The Schooner on the Shoal, in Flames—A Daring Rebel Gets Her Off—Another Chase—Destruction of the Craft and Her Cargo—Graphic Description of the Exciting Scenes, &c., &c.

At a quarter past four A. M. on the 25th of June, a sail was reported close in shore on Smith's inlet, evidently trying to run the blockade. We immediately slipped our cable and stood in close to the shore, which runs off nearly two miles, along the whole southern and western length of the island, on which the water averages in depth from three to eight feet. The gunboats Mystic and Victoria were in company with us. The schooner, under cover of the morning mist, which here is generally very dense, had succeeded in reaching the entrance to a very narrow and circuitous channel, which, if thoroughly known, allows a vessel of not more than five feet draught of water to reach the main ship channel at high water, between the shoal and the island. The vessels immediately opened fire upon her, and threw shot and shell at the daring schooner. We could not run within two miles of her by reason of the shoal. The captain of the schooner was determined to succeed if resolution could make him, and so stood on with every stitch of canvass set to a strong breeze from the northeast. Commander Glisson, finding that she would escape if not cut off by some means, ordered the cutter to be manned, and, placing her in charge of Acting Master Wm. N. Griswold, Senior Master of the ship, with seven men, gave him orders to "cut the vessel out." The schooner had by this time reached a position which placed her under the guns of Fort Caswell. It was a desperate case, and required desperate measures to prevent the schooner from getting in. The boat left the ship, and with stalworth arms the brave tars bent to their oars till the little craft fairly sprang through the water, our vessel throwing shell after shell over them at the enemy's vessel, when, to add to the beauty of the scene, the sun arose in splendor, tinging the horizon in the most magnificent manner. Onward sped the boat. Soon she came within range of the fort, and then the enemy opened with shot and shell at them. Shell exploded everywhere around them; but they were not harmed. Their position was a fearful one, and to us who beheld them it seemed as if they must be destroyed; but still on went the gallant fellows undismayed, when suddenly we saw the schooner "broach to." We could see our officer in the boat spring to his feet and wave his cap, while on went the little craft with greater speed. Soon after we saw the crew of the schooner man their boat and start for the shore, a distance of perhaps one quarter of a mile, for our boat was coming within rifle range. In a few moments our men were on the decks of the rebel schooner, and down went the mainsail. The order to cease firing had been given the moment the enemy left their vessel, and now all hands were with eager expectancy watching the movements of our boys, who were within easy range of the fort. Shot and shell were still showered upon them. Soon we saw smoke arise from three places in the vessel at once. Still our men did not leave her, but could be seen moving about the deck. Shortly after our boat arrived the boat from the Mystic reached the burning vessel. Soon the two boats were seen leaving the schooner. Shot and shell were thrown after them; but still fortune smiled, and they escaped. One shell passed over the Mount Vernon's boat, clearing the heads of her crew. We welcomed them with full and thankful hearts. They brought an English flag, a rag called the "lone star," the log book, showing that the schooner had left Nassau on the 22d of June, a chronometer and other articles.

Hardly had they reached our deck when the schooner was observed to move ahead, all on fire as she was, the mainsail burned, but the forward sails intact. She was off the shoal and standing direct for the mainland, evidently some one on board steering, else she would have payed off and gone upon the shoal again. "After her, sir," came the command from the captain. The boat was again manned, and, in charge of Mr. Griswold, away she went right into the very teeth of the enemy. When they had nearly reached the schooner again the boat was not more than three-quarters of a mile from the fort, following close in the wake of the burning vessel. Every moment we expected to see a concentrated fire brought upon them, which would destroy them. Soon the flames were seen to catch the foresail. The vessel lost steerage way. A man jumped overboard, waved his hat, and was seen no more. A boat from the Penobscot by this time reached the scene of action, and soon the boats were seen to "go by the board," and the vessel a perfect mass of fire. A gun was then fired from the fort; but the shot fell short, and the wreck had drifted out. Soon after the Victoria was ordered by Commander Glisson to tow her out. The few things that were of use were soon taken out. She was then towed in shore and scuttled. So ended this bold attempt to run the blockade at Wilmington.

Mr. Griswold, after returning, reports that on boarding the schooner he lowered the mainsail to pay her off, but sounding, and finding her aground fore and aft, shoal water all round her, and the tide apparently falling—having but seven men with him, and the vessel laden with salt, which was of little or no value to the government—he thought it best to fire her, and not to expose his men to such fearful danger longer than was absolutely necessary.

During this affair there was a pretty exchange of compliments between our boys and the enemy. Two splendid shots had been made by the rebels, both passing about half way between the masthead and the deck of the schooner, and exploding some thirty or forty feet astern. Our boys took off their caps and waved them. Mr. Griswold bowed and kissed his hand, upon which the exasperated enemy returned the compliment by landing a shell from one of the rifle guns on the port bow, penetrating the wood and exploding in the [illegible].

The cause of the vessel getting off the shoal was that the tide was not quite flood, and rising a few inches, the vessel being very flat, with the knowledge of the channel, possessed by the rebel, who must have boarded her under cover of the smoke after our boats had left. For this he lost his life.

Most of our little crew had never been under heavy fire before; yet they were cool as veterans and deserve all praise. The commander of the Mount Vernon has been in the navy over thirty years, and has proven himself one of the most devoted officers in the service. Last night he sent an expedition down the coast to Little river inlet—which is the dividing line between North and South Carolina—in charge of Lieutenant Commanding Braine, of the Monticello, which ended in burning two schooners and a large amount of property contraband of war, and causing the owners thereof to "skedaddle."

[The particulars of the expedition alluded to have already appeared in the HERALD.—ED.]

THE NAVY.

THE ALLEGED DISLOYALTY OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY REFUTED.

It having been rumored that manifestations hostile to the government of the United States had been countenanced in the Naval Academy at Newport, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate were charged to examine into the subject, and report the result of their investigations. Senator Grimes, on behalf of said committee, has drawn up a report completely exonerating the Superintendent, his subordinates and all the students of the Naval Academy from the charges preferred against them. The professors (twenty-two in number), with one solitary exception, assert, without qualification, their belief in the loyalty of the Superintendent, and affirm that on all occasions the officers, professors and students have exhibited "the utmost propriety of conduct, language and sentiment." The exception referred to is William Rogers Hopkins, Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, who refused to answer the questions submitted to him by the committee.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following is an accurate list of the naval appropriations for Boston and its vicinity, copied from the approved official record:—

For completing repairs of Charlestown Barracks, $10,456 97; provided that the same can be completed for that sum; and no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended until it is satisfactorily ascertained that the said building can be completed therewith.

At Charlestown—For paving and draining at new shops; coal house for foundry, smithery and for other purposes; reservoir and steam pump, or pipes for Cochituate water; water closets, repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shop, and repairs of all kinds, $253,500. For house foundation and heavy Nesmith hammer for heavy forgings, $92,000. For purchase of land and wharf adjoining the yard at Charlestown, owned by Oakman & Eldridge, and extending from Charles river to Water street, and containing about 120,000 square feet, $123,000. For futtock saw mill and building, $10,000. For general repairs of building addition to magazine and wall around magazine grounds, $32,913.

At Boston—For extension of hospital and repairs of buildings, $71,600; provided, that no building shall be erected or extended until complete plans and specifications and estimates of cost in detail shall be furnished to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and contracts therefor shall be let upon due and public advertisement.

BAINBRIDGE—brig.—This vessel will soon be ready to go into commission. She was taken Wednesday to be docked in this city. She has undergone considerable repairs—has had her armament put on board, and was to have returned to the yard yesterday.

CANANDAIGUA—steam sloop-of-war.—A trial of the machinery of this vessel took place at the Baltimore station on the 23d inst., and the engines are reported to have worked admirably.

CONEMAUGH—twelve guns, new steam gunboat, Lieut. Reed Werden commanding—sailed from the lower Portsmouth harbor on the 22d instant. A full list of her officers has already been published in our columns.

CUYLER—six guns, steam gunboat—went into commission at Baltimore on the 22d inst., and hauled into the stream. She received her powder the same afternoon, and was under orders to sail on the 24th inst. for the Southern coast. She has had a complete overhauling and looks in good trim.

DAYLIGHT—five guns, steam gunboat—Commander Samuel Lockwood. The repairs on this vessel are progressing rapidly at this naval station. All the covered work on her spar deck is to be removed, and engines overhauled. She will be ready in about ten days.

FLAMBEAU—seven guns, steam gunboat, Lieutenant J. H. Upshur commanding.—The repairs of this boat are advancing with commendable speed at this station.

JOHN ADAMS—16 guns, sailing corvette, school ship, Lieutenant Ed. Simpson commanding—arrived at New Haven on the 21st inst. and anchored near Savin Rock. She is on her summer cruise for practice. She has on board about eighty naval cadets, among whom is the Duc de Penthièvre, son of Prince de Joinville, all of whom are taking practical instruction in seamanship. She sailed on Wednesday last on a cruise westward. Her officers are as follows:—

Lieutenant Commanding—Edward Simpson.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. N. Miller.
Lieutenant and Instructor in Navigation—F. O. Matthews.
Lieutenant—R. L. Phythian.
Master—S. P. Gillett.
Acting Master—W. T. Sampson.
Assistant Surgeon—D. F. Ricketts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—C. L. Harris.
Boatswain—Edward Keeny.
Acting Gunner—George Foure.

JAMESTOWN—twenty-four guns, sloop-of-war—continues at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She may leave this week; but as yet we are unable to state anything positive.

JUNIATA.—The progress on this vessel since her launch at Philadelphia is reported to be very slow.

LANCASTER—steamer—was at San Francisco at last accounts. She is reported to have been put in fine trim at Mare Island, and was ready for active service.

LACKAWANNA—new steam frigate—will probably be launched from shiphouse No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, about the 1st of August. She is ready for launching now, but Naval Constructor Delano is unwilling to have her taken off the stocks until the Roanoke is ready to be floated out of the dry dock. The Lackawanna is 262 feet long over all, 235 feet long on load line, thirty-three feet three inches breadth of beam, depth of hold seventeen feet ten inches, 1,600 tons burden, with a proportionate draught of water. Her machinery is nearly finished, and consists of two horizontal back acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter and thirty-inch stroke. She will carry three of Martin's boilers. The propeller is fifteen feet diameter, and seventeen feet six inches mean pitch. The condenser is Sewall's patent. All who have seen her pronounce her one of the most beautiful models that has been built in this country.

MARION—sixteen guns, frigate—sailed from Boston on Friday last.

MAGNOLIA—one gun, prize steamer—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. Budd commanding—went into commission on Monday, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. She has undergone some extensive repairs and alterations, and is now to be used as a transport. She is said to be one of the swiftest steamers in the service, and will sail from this station to-day. She is bound for Key West, stopping at Old Point. We have already published a full list of her officers.

MOHICAN—steam gunboat—lies at the south wharf of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, entirely dismantled. It is said she requires considerable repairing.

MONTGOMERY—eight guns, steam gunboat—Commander Charles Hunter—which arrived at New Orleans on the 5th instant from the Rio Grande, having left that port on the 25th ultimo, arrived at this station on the 22d inst. She has taken the berth occupied by the Magnolia, in order to be overhauled. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—Charles Hunter.
Lieutenant—John A. Howell.
Master—George Fletcher.
Paymaster—Thomas Noble.
Surgeon—C. F. Martindale.
Chief Engineer—George Wade.
Assistant Engineers—Thomas Pollard and Mr. Pollock.
Master's Mate—Mr. Noyes.

NARRAGANSETT—steamer—was at San Francisco when last heard from. She has undergone a thorough overhauling at Mare Island, and is fine condition.

NEW IRONSIDES—iron-clad frigate.—This new vessel has progressed so rapidly since our last report that there is every probability of her going into commission at the Philadelphia station in the course of the ensuing week. Nearly all her officers have been appointed, and every preparation is being made to man her with a first class crew.

NORWICH—five guns, steam gunboat, Lieutenant J. M. Duncan commanding—was towed from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to this city on the 23d inst., to be docked. It is thought she will have to undergo considerable repairs. Her machinery requires, it is reported, a pretty extensive overhauling. From all appearances it will be some weeks before she will be ready for service.

NORTH CAROLINA—receiving ship.—The number of men, including recruits, at present quartered on this vessel, is nearly seven hundred. The health and discipline of the ship are excellent. Hardly a day passes but what some new improvement is introduced for the better accommodation and health of the crew. Since our last report of her nearly all her guns have been removed, her spars painted, and a very handsome new gig and launch built. Printing offices on board men-of-war are becoming quite common, and have tended materially to facilitate the distribution of orders. We have already alluded to the printing establishment introduced on the North Carolina, and will simply affix the following order, which, for neatness of execution, would rival many of the large printing offices of this city:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

SIR—Hereafter when enlistments are expressed on the shipping articles for different terms of service, the time of each man must be written in full on the margin to the left of his name, thus:—

For one year.......................John Smith.
For one year.......................Thos. Jones.

Not thus:—

For one year.......................John Smith.
" " ".......................Thos. Jones.

GIDEON WELLES.

Com. H. PAULDING, Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

The paymaster's department of this ship deserves special notice, from the fact that its employes are obliged almost continually to be at their posts. The number of crews that are daily arriving at this port to be paid off, transferred, &c., is incredible, all of whom have to pass through Paymasters Marcy and Meade's department. The assiduity of these gentlemen and those under them, to forward the interest of the government, is proverbial, and although they are on the home station, are entitled to the same consideration from the Department as those under fire.

PENGUIN—five guns, steam gunboat—Lieutenant J. E. Williamson commanding—went into commission on the 22d inst. at this station. Since her repairs have been completed she presents quite a formidable appearance. Some seventy-four men were put on board from the receiving ship North Carolina, all hale and hearty looking fellows. She was under orders to sail yesterday for Key West. We have already published a list of her officers.

PULASKI—one gun, steamer—was at Montevideo June 20; crew all well. She is one of the purchased steamers, and was formerly called the Metacomet.

PROMOTED.—Lieutenant Commanding T. M. Dungan, the energetic commander of the United States gunboat Hercules, has been promoted, and received his commission as captain. The Hercules has left on another trip to frustrate the rebel contraband trade on the waters of the Chesapeake.

SABINE—fifty guns, sailing frigate—Capt. Ringgold—is at New London, completing the complement of her crew. She is to leave for New Bedford in a few days. Owing to the depth of water required for her, she will, while at the latter port, have to be anchored in the lower harbor off Clarke's Point.

SAVANNAH.—Out of commission. It is reported that Lieutenant Barrett, the efficient instructor of gunnery at this naval station, has applied to the Navy Department for the use of this old sloop-of-war as a school ship for the practice of gunnery. Lieutenant B's. class at present numbers some thirty-seven members, and from all we have observed they cannot devote sufficient time to the school, in consequence of having to board in Brooklyn and New York. It frequently occurs, too, that masters and masters' mates are ordered to join their vessels before they have spent two weeks at school. To bring them under the discipline necessary to qualify them to enter upon active duty, they should be quartered on board a regular man-of-war, under the control of their instructor. Here one week's training would be worth six of the present method; by the present system they lose so much time going and coming from their meals that not more than a couple of hours per day can be devoted to their class. Although Lieutenant B. has every reason to feel proud of his exertions since his appointment to his present position, yet he is very anxious that the department should not ship any of his class under six weeks' tuition. We hope that the department will grant his petition; but if it does not, the class at least should be so arranged as to be under the full control of their instructor. Since writing the above we understand that the Department at Washington has ordered the Savannah to be fitted out immediately for a school ship, and Lieutenant Bennett has been appointed her commander.

SEMINOLE—steam gunboat—has taken the berth occupied by the Adirondack. She is receiving very extensive repairs to her wood work and machinery.

SONOMA—ten guns, steam gunboat—arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 19th instant, after a short and pleasant passage of fifty-six hours from Portsmouth, N. H. The Sonoma is a new side-wheel steamer of the new model, having a rudder at the bow and stern, and draws only eight feet. She is about 240 feet long, and carries one eleven inch Dahlgren gun, one 100-pounder Parrott rifle and eight twenty-four-pounder howitzers. She is considered one of the finest vessels of her class. The following is a list of her officers, viz:—

Commander—R. H. Wyman.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—T. F. Kane.
Master—John W. Philip.
Assistant Surgeon—T. Hilard.
Assistant Paymaster—E. Bellows.
Chief Engineer—H. C. Rhoades.
Acting Masters—F. Willis, Wm. Post, H. C. Cornell.
Assistant Engineers—R. C. Stall, J. A. Pingree, Wm. A. Smith and H. C. Collins.
Gunner—H. J. Brink.
Master's Mates—C. Norton, O. B. Stapler, C. H. Price and H. A. Currier.
Paymaster's Clerk—C. H. Titus.
Surgeon's Steward—L. D. Frost.

SHENANDOAH—new sloop-of-war.—The work on this vessel is going forward with astonishing rapidity at Philadelphia. The keel was laid in the early part of the present month, and about two weeks ago the ribs or framework of the vessel were commenced, and by the commencement of next week it is expected that all will be up. The quickness of the work and its durability reflect much honor on our mechanics, of whom a goodly force are at work upon the above named vessel. She will be longer than the Monongahela by fifteen feet.

WABASH—forty-eight guns, steam frigate.—The eight inch guns used on this vessel are to be changed for ones of nine inch calibre. Her repairs are progressing nicely.

WATER WITCH—three guns, steam gunboat—Lieut. A. K. Hughes commanding. She remains at the upper wharf of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, her time of departure not being decided on.

MISCELLANEOUS.—An account of the death of William C. Mallory, a master's mate on board the United States bark Gem of the Sea, off Georgetown, S. C., having appeared in some of the Philadelphia papers, we have received a letter from him contradicting the report, and requesting us to state that it has caused much uneasiness to his relatives and friends, and deprived him of what is much prized by sailors—nearly all correspondence.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.—Since the new order for recruiting in the navy (of which we spoke on Wednesday last) has been issued, a most decided improvement has taken place. Already the recruiting officers attached to the receiving ships Allegheny, at Baltimore; Ohio, at Charlestown, and North Carolina, at this port, have put the new law in force, and report enlisting as brightening up. There are now over 800 men on board the Ohio, nearly 700 on the North Carolina, and as many more in Baltimore and Portland. Seven hundred men have lately been enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., and almost a corresponding number at New Bedford, Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo. Indeed from all quarters we hear of enlisting going on in a very spirited manner.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—Business at this yard has the same active appearance that has characterized its operations since the commencement of the rebellion. As several errors are reported to have occurred in the list of officers attached to this station, published lately, we append the following correct list:—

Commandant—Captain A. A. Harwood.
Executive Officer—Lieutenant J. C. P. de Kraft.
Executive Officer, Ordnance—Lieutenant Wm. Mitchell.
Ordnance Department—Lieutenant Dawson Phenix, Lieutenant R. S. May.
Surgeons—C. D. Mitchell, Frank S. Dubois, assistant.
Paymaster—C. C. Upham.
Master of Yard—C. V. Morris.
Acting Master—S. G. Cook.
Gunner and Pyrotechnist—J. Clapham.
Carpenter—H. M. Seary.
Sailmaker—H. W. Frankland.
Boatswain—George Wilmuth.
Acting Master's Mate—John Cullerton.
Major Commanding Marines—J. T. Dougherty.
Lieutenant Commanding Marines—Samuel Adams.
Civil Engineer—Wm. P. S. Sanger.
Naval Storekeeper—George N. Beall.
Clerk of the Yard—Samuel Cross.
Commandant's Clerk—D. McComb.
Paymaster's Clerk—Frank Barry.
Paymaster's Steward—Chas. E. Tracy.

Captain A. A. Harwood assumed the command of the Navy Yard at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was introduced to the various officers and master workmen, who had assembled at the commandant's office to welcome him, by Captain Dahlgren, his predecessor.

The painters moved their quarters from the old paint shop on Saturday morning, to a room under the rigging loft, in order that the shop may be converted into offices for the use of the Ordnance Department.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD BATTERY.—It is currently reported that orders have been received at the Charlestown (Mass.) station for the construction of another iron-clad battery, which, from the peculiar style of its model, must be intended for harbor defence. It will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam over all, and 11½ feet deep. It is required to draw twelve feet, and to register 1,300 tons. The upper deck will be flush, like that of the Monitor, neither bulwark nor rail rising above it. The deck will consist of six inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. The iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our Port Royal Correspondence.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 10, 1862.

The Arming of the Negroes—General Hunter's Fanciful Idea, and What It Cost the Country—Fifty Thousand Stand of Arms and Equipments for the Contrabands—General Hunter's Black Battalion—A New Brigadier General and Military Governor of Contrabands, &c.

General Hunter's letter to the Secretary of War does not tell all the facts about his arming the negroes. One of the first things he did after arriving here was to make a requisition on the War Department for fifty thousand stand of arms and equipments, and ten million cartridges. This he did without consulting anybody, probably with the notion that he could any day call so many negroes into camp and organize them into an army. There were arms enough here for all our troops, and for all the negroes he could possibly muster; for there were not in his whole dominions and control two thousand male contrabands capable of bearing arms, and these were all needed in the Quartermaster's Department as servants and on the plantations. He did not even make his requisition through his ordnance officer in the regular way, nor did he inform that officer that he had made any such requisition. How or why the Ordnance Department ever answered such a requisition is a mystery, unless they had that amount of muskets and ammunition which they wanted to get rid of. But they did do it, and the consequence was that the muskets (French rifled muskets, costing some $18 each) and so forth were suddenly precipitated upon our hands without any place having been provided for them; and, as a result, they were necessarily piled up on the sand, with no covering but canvass, and, being in poorly constructed boxes, were subject to rust and ruin. Some were put in a leaky boat and sent to Beaufort; but at the stampede at Beaufort they were brought back to this place and deposited on the wharf, where, with broken boxes and exposure to rain, their condition was the worst imaginable. Here was an outlay of some $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 as the result of a fanciful idea that half a day's rational consideration would have corrected.

The next move of General Hunter was to endeavor to find men to use his war material, and he consequently issued an order that all the male contrabands capable of bearing arms in his department in South Carolina and Georgia should be immediately sent to this place under guard. The consequence was that, under this wholesale conscription, private servants, quartermasters' laborers, plantation workmen and all were incontinently seized and sent to Hilton Head, to the consternation of the darkeys and the inconvenience of everybody. As a result of this, both blacks and whites became alarmed, and Gen. Hunter was obliged to countermand his order and let the contrabands go. At length he succeeded in getting about five hundred male contrabands to enlist, and these now constitute his African battalion, whose parades and reviews he has attended ten times as often as the parades and reviews of any white regiment. Meantime the 50,000 French muskets, belts, bayonets, cartridge boxes, &c., and the 10,000,000 cartridges, remain a monument of the economical forecast and military genius sufficient in these times to prove the competency of a man to be the military commander of a Southern Department.

Since then the War Department has sent out to us Brigadier General Saxton, as a military governor of negroes and plantations, with powers and duties independent of the General commanding the department, when his whole constituency will not number as many, including women and children, as a full brigade. If government would put General Saxton, who is a West Point officer, in the field, with his staff, it would show a becoming desire to make the best use of the proper means for vigorously prosecuting the war; and if it would send out here good, thorough, honest business men to do business work, it would show a commendable intention to serve the economical and business interests of the public.

The fact is, when General Benham went away from here all the fight went with him. He and his staff would do more practical work in a week than all there are left will do in a month. As it is now, we are only a police force kept here to aid in developing the social condition of the negro.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 15, 1862.

The Eternal Nigger—Our Soldiers Insulted by Contrabands—A Free Fight—The Commanding General, in his Shirt Sleeves, Takes the Part of the Negroes—Arrest of Officers—The Case of Quartermaster Fuller—Red Breeches for the Black Battalion—The Negroes Relieved from Fatigue Duty—Compliments for Gallantry—No More Liquor on the Island, &c.

Our soldiers suffer all sorts of indignities from the favored, pampered niggers, and, if they dare resent an insult from such a source, suffer imprisonment in the guardhouse, while the Commanding General's "jewels" go scot free. The "buckra man" is altogether in the minority here. I might give you many facts in proof of this. I might, if I were permitted, relate the story of a free fight which occurred on the Long wharf a few days since; I could tell you how, when a negro gave the lie to a white soldier, he was struck; how other negroes came to the rescue; how the Caucasian element was augmented; how at last the row became general, and the General came to the row; how, in his shirt sleeves and slippers, he mingled in the foray, knocking down one and doubling up another of the white party; how the latter were all placed in arrest, while the blacks were permitted to depart in triumph, without even the form of a reprimand. These and many other significant events I might relate to you; but I forbear.

Arrests among officials are of frequent occurrence. The latest, I believe, is that of Colonel Serrell, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, who, half an hour since, was placed in close confinement. I have not yet learned the nature of the charges against him. Captain Isaac Phillips, of the transport Staten Islander, occupies a cell in the guardhouse. He is accused of attempting to shoot a man. Who the man is or why he attempted to shoot him no one seems to know.

Captain Charles E. Fuller, whose arrest has been announced in the Northern papers, has not yet been restored to his position as Chief Quartermaster of the department, although the general belief is that he will speedily prove himself to be entirely innocent of any improper conduct so soon as he is allowed the opportunity. The insinuation by one of your contemporaries that he was interested with New York capitalists in the awarding of contracts is entirely false.

The Arago, which arrived from New York last evening, brought down nineteen hundred pairs of scarlet breeches for the "First South Carolina Volunteers." This will yield about four changes of pantaloons to each negro now in arms, provided they receive the entire lot. By the way, the negro regiment has been relieved from all fatigue duty, and the labor of loading and unloading vessels in the ardent sun is now performed by details from the volunteer forces, and it is nothing strange to witness a company of willing, worn out whites go down to their slavish drudgery, passing group after group of chattering, jabbering, gleeful, highted niggers who have nothing to do.

Capt. Rice and Capt. Elwell, of Gen. Hunter's staff, who volunteered in the action on James Island, have been highly complimented by Gen. Wright for their coolness and bravery under the enemy's fire.

All liquor on the island has been or is to be seized by the Provost Marshal. All licenses to sell light wines, ale, cider, &c., to officers, have also been revoked.

Interesting from Key West.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, July 17, 1862.

The following prizes were brought in during the last week:—July 10, English steamer Adela, captured off the Hole in the Wall by steamer Quaker City. But little cargo. She is a side wheel vessel, of light draught, and very fast. She received one shot, which went through her. July 12, British schooner Julia, of Digby, N. S., loaded with cotton; captured by the gunboat Kittatinny in Barrataria creek, La. July 12, schooner Uncle Mose, of Matagorda, Texas, captured by the gunboat Tahoma, on the coast of Campeachy. Cargo cotton. July 17, British schooner William, with four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, from Sabine Pass, Texas; captured by the steamer De Soto off the coast of Texas. Has two more prizes on the way here—all loaded with cotton.

The English schooner Will o' the Wisp has been released and restored to her owners. The captain sells cargo to pay his expenses.

The following movements of war vessels are recorded:—July 10, gunboat Quaker City arrived from a cruise with the prize steamer Adela, and remains in port. 12th, bark King Fisher arrived from off Tampa for supplies; 13th, bark Amanda do., do., and is still in port; the gunboat Tahoma arrived from a cruise with a prize, schooner Julia; 15th, bark Pursuit, Capt. Cate, left on a cruise to westward; steamer Huntsville left for a cruise on the Bahamas; steamer Star of the South passed through our harbor for New York. Now in port—war vessels—Flagship San Jacinto, frigate St. Lawrence, steamer Quaker City, steamer St. Jago, steamer Tahoma, undergoing repairs; 16th, English war steamer Landrail arrived from New Orleans, for coal and water, obtained the former from the English bark Adventure, waiting in port in distress, and supplying her in the harbor; 17th, English war steamer Rinaldo arrived from New Orleans, and saluted the Flag Officer and Fort Taylor. She will also receive a supply of coal from the bark Adventure, remaining in port some days. These English officers are very free and careless in manifesting their sympathy with secession.

The Admiralty Court, Judge Marvin, are deeply occupied by the numerous prize cases gathered here, of which there are now thirteen in the harbor undecided, embracing a large amount of property, principally cotton.

The bark Pilgrim is now loading with cotton from numerous small prizes and will leave soon for New York.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 88; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47. Sight exchange on New York at par.

BUFFALO, July 26—1 P. M.

Flour very quiet. Wheat quiet: sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 03. Corn in fair demand for distilling: sales 45,000 bushels at 41c.; 14,000 bushels prime white at 46½; 40,000 bushels unsound at 35c. a 37c. Whiskey held firmly; no sales. Canal freights easier. Imports for the last twenty-four hours—3,000 bbls. flour, 60,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats. Exports for the same time—1,200 bbls. flour, 147,000 bushels wheat, 172,000 bushels corn, 82,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 16, 1862.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Wilson and Most of Her Crew—Sharp Engagement Between the Gunboats and the Rebels—Names of the Wounded—Paying Off the Troops—Governor Stanly—Rebel Spies—More Stringent Rules Regarding Persons Visiting the City—Strength of the Union Position, &c., &c.

Last Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., at two A. M., the gunboats Ceres, Acting Master McDiarmid; Commodore Perry, C. W. Flusser, Lieutenant Commanding, and the Shawsheen, got under way and proceeded up the Roanoke river toward Hamilton, a small town situated at a distance of about fifty miles from the mouth of the river. When the vessels in question arrived within six miles of the town, the enemy opened fire upon the Ceres from a high bank on one side of the river, but always remaining effectually concealed in the heavy woodland, which forms the most prominent feature of that neighborhood. The enemy's fire was promptly returned, both with big guns and small arms, from the gunboats, notwithstanding the enemy was invisible. This character of firing was continued for nearly two hours, the gunboats all the time going along at a moderate speed, till they arrived within about half a mile of Hamilton. At this point about one hundred men and a field piece, under command of Lieut. Commanding C. W. Flusser and Capt. Hammell, of the New York Hawkins Zouaves, were landed. This small force, on proceeding a short distance inland, found that the enemy had retired without waiting to make any resistance.

While they were operating on shore a rebel steamer named the Wilson incautiously ran too near the Ceres, when it was speedily taken possession of by Captain McDiarmid. An engineer and some contrabands formed the greater part of the captured steamer's crew.

The land force, on ascertaining that they could not find an enemy without penetrating the woods to a dangerous and injudicious distance from the gunboats, returned to their original position, when the gunboats returned towards Plymouth, shelling the woods on the way.

The Ceres had one man killed—John H. Bridges, seaman. He was shot through the heart while working his gun.

Lieutenant Joseph Green, of the Hawkins Zouaves, was wounded in the leg; and while in that wounded condition he sat down on the deck of the Ceres and loaded small arms for the men to fire at the enemy. He displayed great courage, coolness and fortitude.

The following is a list of the wounded:—

Manuel Silver, seaman, dangerously, in the breast.
John J. Dennison, seaman, slightly, in the side.
Thos. Rogers, boatswain's mate, in the arm and thumb.
Henry G. Ross, seaman, slightly, in the shoulder.
Geo. N. Waterman, ordinary seaman, in the leg.
Nicholas Wayson, coalheaver, in the leg.
Ed. B. Perry, landsman, in the arm.
Timothy Dacey, ordinary seaman, in the arm.

There was one contraband wounded on board the Commodore Perry.

Thomas Smith, captain of the forward gun on board the Shawsheen, was wounded in the neck, the ball passing out through his nose.

John Kelly, second class fireman, and Alexander Hand, quartermaster, are spoken very highly of for their skill and bravery during this action.

The whole affair was very handsomely done.

On Monday afternoon Major Folsom, paymaster, commenced to pay off the troops in this city. The arrival of Majors Sherman and Bedier, also paymasters, is daily expected. Major Folsom has adopted the plan of paying off the sick, discharged and furloughed men in preference to the officers now in active service.

Governor Stanly is daily engaged in the prosecution of public business. This requires much attention and constant thought, and is a severe tax upon him. With the exception of a few cases where persons have lately appeared and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to support the government of the United States, his public business has not been of a character especially interesting to those resident in the North. He believes his recent address to the citizens of Plymouth, N. C., has had a good effect, and is likely to be attended with many valuable results to the Union cause.

At the jail in this city there are now thirty-three prisoners, five of whom belong to the "political" class and nine to that of "war," of the rest three are negroes and the remainder boys, great and small, incarcerated for various offences. On the 3d of July twenty-one prisoners left this place for Fort Macon, there to serve out their sentences. The highest figure this jail has known at one time, in the way of prisoners, is sixty-nine. Among those now in confinement in the jail is a colored person for shooting a woman. His sentence—a thirty-two pound ball and a chain, and hard labor for six months—is about half served out.

The following is a list of the names of those persons now confined in the jail:—

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

D. Parker,
D. Griggs,
G. Partridge,
Joseph G. Godfrey and
Edwin West.

The latter, it will be remembered, was arrested in consequence of his having manufactured and sold arms to the rebels. Not being a citizen of the United States, he claimed protection of the British flag. His case is not as yet disposed of.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

C. W. Yates, Independent North Carolina cavalry.
T. C. Saunders, Independent North Carolina cavalry.
D. E. Elder, Third Georgia.
George T. Barnes, Third Georgia.
H. K. Canegan, Third Georgia.
W. H. Neal.
Thos. M. Comada, Co. I, Tenth North Carolina.
Stephen Paul, Co. I, Tenth North Carolina.
Leroy Hopper.
Dr. Mulligan.
Joseph G. Godfrey.
Edward Ipoch, Independent Confederate artillery.

General Foster, on assuming command here, with his characteristic vigor, has been engaged in devising the best method of enforcing the most stringent rules relative to white persons coming into this city. The following is the copy of an order applicable to the subject:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 9.
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, July 13, 1862.

Colonel John Kurtz, Provost Marshal, will instruct his guards to allow no one from without the lines to land in this city, unless they come here to trade; and all such persons must be made to land at some given point and nowhere else. A guard of several men must be placed there and these persons be allowed no communication with the citizens of Newbern, except in the presence of one of the guards, and they must not be allowed to go about the city. If they want to trade, a party of them can go at a time, always in charge of a guard. This order must be strictly carried out. By order of

Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

F. W. HOBSON, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

You can judge from the above as to the earnestness of our military authorities at this point in doing all in their power to cut off the sources of communication between the enemies in our midst and traitors around us. A proclamation was issued by the Provost Marshal in accordance with the above order.

Our position here is a strong one. We have everything arranged after the most approved form of military and scientific ingenuity. Fortifications have been constructed at every necessary point. The forces now here are kept in good trim for immediate action, and stationed in localities where they can render the promptest and most effective service. We do not fear the enemy, come how, when or where he will.

There are now about five hundred sick in hospital in Newbern. A vast majority of the cases are in the form of very slight attacks of remittent fever, these generally confining a man to the hospital for a week or two. We have no wounded here now. The last of our wounded soldiers were conveyed North last week. The doctors in charge here are Dr. Derby, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, post surgeon; Dr. Marony, of the Second Maryland; Dr. Davis, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. From an observation of the interior of the hospitals I can testify to the kind treatment of the sick by all the officers in charge in their various capacities.

The sutlers are having a dull time of it now. The "market" is flooded with their goods. Sales on the average are slightly decreasing.

The steamer Eastern State, Capt. Teale, arrived at Morehead City to-day, with supplies for the army.

Our Beaufort Correspondence.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 19, 1862.

Fort Macon and Its Improvements—An Evening Party—Secesh and the Cause for the Rebellious Sympathies—The Hospital—Its Patients—Recent Deaths—Political Prisoners, &c.

Owing to observation and association, the people of this place are becoming every day more and more well disposed toward our officers and men. They treat them with great respect and a high degree of cordiality. Even the young misses and old madams have condescendingly turned down their "human nature sticking out"—I mean their noses—to visit and be visited by our officers, and discover for themselves that the wild chimera stories of Southern imagination, derogatory to our purpose and character, never had any foundation in fact—except of falsehood.

There is not much trade going on here now. This is principally owing to the fact that the natives are sadly in need of the golden American eagle, or anything of a legitimate currency character.

Fort Macon is undergoing a thorough system of improvement, both in regard to its appearance and armament. The late attack on this fort developed many of its weak points, and these are fast being strengthened and remedied, as far as practicable. The whole place presents a decidedly different and more inviting appearance from what it did when it was occupied by the Confederate troops.

There has been an evening party in the house of a paroled rebel officer. How strange; and yet how true; for I really had the opportunity afforded me to-night to be present in the enjoyment of the peculiarities of such an occasion. Do you presume we went into a shot and shell discussion of politics? Not at all. We enjoyed ourselves like gentlemen—and scholars. I say scholars; because we mutually desired to be taught a certain lesson, and learn more of each other by experience and to our benefit. Wine, wit and women formed the prominent features of the evening's entertainment; and to these were added all the soothing, enlivening and elevating tendencies incident to the execution of harmonious music, and the cheering specialities pertaining to an animated conversation. Although the ladies and gentlemen of the household and neighborhood had at one time been impressed with the rightfulness of the Southern cause—principally from their education and social associations—still they manifested no bitterness toward the Northerners present—exclusively officers—but, on the contrary, treated us so kindly and generously that it was hard at times to realize the fact that we were in the house and company of an avowed rebel—a man who had actually ordered the forces under his command to fire at our men from Fort Macon, and who had even "sighted" the aims of the great and small guns himself. We conversed on different subjects, and resorted to various amusements as a matter of pastime, but always maintained a degree of moderation, yet withal, vivacity and respect; nevertheless, cordiality and good fellowship was truly inspiring in its character and result. No one manifested the slightest ill will. We all expressed ourselves freely, yet with due consideration for the feelings of others, and associated together as brothers met under trying circumstances on the sandy shore of Beaufort, to maintain in a proper culture the gratifying spirit of harmony and peace. I will admit that there are some in our midst who love secesh better than they love God, but it is all because their pecuniary interests are with the South far in preference to the North. And I am constrained to believe, from actual conversation and association with Southerners, that by far the greater part of them—I mean the leaders—are actuated to a course of rebellion because of the situation of their pecuniary or other "self-interest" affairs.

The hospital at this point is full of patients. Since its opening on the 20th of May last, it has had 683 patients. Three hundred of these, up to the present time, have been discharged, almost all for duty. Of the three hundred remaining, the majority are convalescents from fever.

The following is a list of deaths at this hospital:—

David Schrack, Co. A, 88th Pennsylvania, July 12, of erysipelas.

Wm. D. Snell, corporal, Co. H, 21st Massachusetts, June 18, of diptheria.

Henry House, Co. G, 103d New York, July 16, of disease of the heart.

Geo. K. Morgan, Co. D, 8th Connecticut, June 9, of chronic diarrhoea.

Gustavus Dieth, Co. E, 11th Connecticut, July 7, of typhoid fever.

John F. Bartlett, Co. F, 1st Rhode Island artillery, June 29, of inflammation of brain.

Chester A. Kilts, Co. I, 21st Massachusetts, July 16, of inflammation of brain.

John Harvey, Co. B, 26th North Carolina (C. S. A.), July 10, of chronic diarrhoea.

Three others died here before the 20th of May, but there is no way now evident here to obtain a knowledge of their names.

This hospital is greatly in want of all of those delicacies so gratifying and nourishing to invalids. Will not some of our kind friends of the North remember the poor soldier on a Carolina's shore. Will not they forward some of those specialities which I have referred to. If they will, just address them to the surgeon in charge at this post and they will be duly received. I am told by the hospital authorities that they absolutely need all of those articles which have been recommended and forwarded to other ports by the Sanitary Committee. Jellies and wines, and all articles of a farinaceous character will be truly beneficial, and they will be decidedly acceptable. The invalids need them. In fact, some have died for the lack of them, while others are kept lingering in consequence of the same want.

Alexander Mills and Jicknius Jones, citizens of Beaufort, are confined in jail here as political prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN STRASBURG, VA.

Our Strasburg Correspondence.

STRASBURG, July 18, 1862.

Visit to Strasburg—Its Picturesque Appearance—A Good Land with Bad Inhabitants—How the People Dress—Filth of the Place—Soldiers' Graves in a Village Churchyard, &c., &c.

I think the locality of Strasburg a much handsomer site for a village than any other in the vicinity. Its close proximity to a very high hill gives it very much the appearance of Bellows' Falls, Vt., while, again, the eye can trace the mountains, irregular and grand, to the horizon. They are covered with trees and a thick undergrowth, and do not present the gloomy appearance so common in other districts by ravages by fire.

The town itself is nothing but a common country one, of four or five hundred inhabitants—and such inhabitants! Women looking sourer than old maids who "cannot bear children;" men with the everlasting secesh wreaded felt hat, that is ever ready for a funeral. There is something peculiar in the dress of this people. The pants are of gray homespun, small in the legs; the hat, as I have described, of an upper story pattern, with a broad black ribbon or crape; a coat decidedly antiquarian in style and fabric; a vest generally dirty, but of lightish appearance, and boots large. The women, many of them, dress in cloth woven by themselves, strong as twice can make them, and of a dirty hue; cape bonnets are *à la mode*, and bodices and pantalets complete the toilet.

Not a soul did I see laugh, no young maiden would peep out to throw a glance at the handsome young officers; and methought what an excellent plan it would be for some Northern missionary society to engage Dan. Setchell or Wm. Warren to come out here to stir up their risibilities. Sadness or despondency can be tolerated; but sourness is beyond endurance.

The Virginia Hotel, kept by a Mr. Richardson, who professes to be a Union man, is doing a brisk and profitable business. It is full to repletion, and his table, meanly furnished, is well patronized by troops at fifty cents per meal.

Were Strasburg inhabited by Northern people, it would be one of the loveliest places in the valley for a residence. But now the streets are filthy, a smell of decay pervades the atmosphere, the houses are weather-worn and poorly patched, making one feel that he is in the abode of a pauper, stealing a glimpse of a beautiful sunset from a broken window.

Dead horses lie rotting by the roadside, and old beef bones are being bleached by the sun. "A cheerful look and a broken heart" might be applied to Strasburg.

There is an old fashioned, comfortable looking brick church (Methodist Episcopal), with a white belfry and portico. It was used for a hospital, and about forty graves in the yard attest to the uncertainty of a soldier's life. I never have seen so many graves together so sadly neglected. Five or six are unmarked, and the headboards of the others are of miserable, small bits of wood, hastily and poorly inscribed in ink or pencil. A few weeks' time will entirely efface them, and I have taken some pains to make them out, thinking a list might be of value to some of the lost ones' friends. They are mostly dated about May 25, 1862:—

John Wolfarman, Co. A, 60th Ohio Volunteers.
Jacob Kleumerie, Co. D, 5th New York Volunteers.
J. McKeredic, Co. C, 82d Ohio Volunteers.
J. Talbot, Co. K, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.
Dominick Feris, Co. I, 1st Maryland infantry.
A. Mcdonnell, Co. F, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.
J. B. Holden, Co. H, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.
Jonathan Knox, 1st Sergeant, Co. D, 22d Ohio Volunteers.
W. Parkerson, Co. C, 67th Ohio Volunteers.
C. S. Brigham, Co. D, 46th regiment (unknown).
George A. Staynor, Co. E, 67th Ohio.
Ira Wilson, Co. C, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.
O. S. Bowker, Co. E, 1st Maine cavalry.
Gustus Brown, from Buffalo, 1st artillery, N. Y. S. Vols.
H. C. Tomlinson, 82d Ohio Volunteers.
James H. Hains, Co. M, 5th New York cavalry.
Mr. Smith, Co. H, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
William Gelitt, Co. C, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
B. Hynes, Co. B, 28th New York Volunteers.
O. Drewer, Co. E, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
F. Williams, Co. K, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
Wellington Blain, Co. F, 67th Ohio Volunteers.
Joseph Candy, Co. I, 66th Ohio Volunteers.
Samuel St. John, Co. H, 7th Ohio Volunteers.
John Johnson, Co. F, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.
George Ray, 62d Ohio Volunteers.
Ellis Durbin, Co. B, 62d Ohio Volunteers.
George J. Rock, Co. I, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
A. Clarke, Co. K, 29th Ohio Volunteers.
W. Hunt, Co. C, 1st Virginia Volunteer infantry.

In the same lot with the above, buried side by side, are the following Confederates. Two of the headstones are of white marble:—

Joseph H. Brown, private, 3d Mississippi Volunteers.
F. M. Jones, private, 7th Georgia Volunteer infantry.
John W. Brownley, 21 Mississippi regiment.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1862.

The northern steamer to-day brings $25,000 in gold from British Columbia, and $160,000 from Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY Residence for sale, in Westchester county, convenient to the city of New York, at a price not exceeding $15,000, may find a purchaser by addressing A. D. K., Herald office. The house must be of moderate size, on high elevation, commanding a fine view. Preference given to one on the line of Harlem river, above McComb's dam.

BUTTER FOR ARMY USE—IN SINGLE POUNDS AND upwards, put up in the most approved style, by D. G. PECK, 233 Washington street, New York.

IRON, IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.
2,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American.
1,000 tons best Bar Iron, all sizes.
200 tons English Bar Iron, all sizes.
100 tons English Bolt Iron, all sizes.
500 tons best American Bars.
200 tons Spike Iron, 5-16, ¾, 7-16, ½, 9-16.
10 tons Ship Spike, all sizes.
10 tons best Horseshoe Iron.
300 tons old Railroad Iron.
200 tons Wrought Scrap Iron.
100 tons Machinery Cast Iron.
For sale in lots as wanted by
PEITRE & WILSON,
225 and 229 South street.

JUST RECEIVED—BY STEAMERS PERSIA AND SO., recent, elegant Paris made ladies' and gentlemen's Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CAPENACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, 88 Broadway, corner of Wall street, and 700 Broadway, near Fourth street.

SLATE STONE MANTELS—NEW YORK MANTEL Manufacturing Company, 131 West Fourteenth street, one door west of Eighth avenue, have on hand a choice assortment of Mantels, Table Tops, &c., in exact imitation of the choicest foreign marbles.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S PATENT IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. Manufactured and for sale only by PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby st., N. Y.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.................................No. 205

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE DREAM—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PEACE AND QUIET—DIE NATUR—KING COTTON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD—BEAU HUNTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RAVELS, THE RESCUE—HOW TO AVOID DRAFTING—BOWERY KNIGHT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE LEARNED PIGS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. TWO PIECES—EQUESTRIAN CIRCUS, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AIN'T GOT TIME TO TARRY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from the camps on the James river is up to Friday night, and reports no fresh movements.

The President has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," warning all persons to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as by said sixth section provided.

The call of Governor Gamble, of Missouri, for the militia to turn out and protect themselves against the rebel guerillas, has created quite a sensation in St. Louis among those residents who, it appears, consider themselves entitled to the protection of the British flag. There was somewhat of a row about the English Consul's office there on Thursday. Several loyal and patriotic citizens, it seems, objected to parties who had shared the prosperity of the city for so long, in time of peace, deserting it in time of war and anticipated danger, and consequently there was a good deal of trouble, almost amounting to a serious riot, while those persons were seeking to obtain their protection papers.

The extracts which we give from the Richmond papers throw considerable light on the state of affairs in the South. Desertions from the army are complained of as frequent and demoralizing. We are told, too, by the Richmond *Examiner*, that there is a lasting stigma left by this war on the character of the South, and that it is "the almost universal rage in the South of the vile lusts of avarice and extortion, in which native Southern merchants have outdone Yankees and Jews, and have not only defiled themselves, but inflicted a burning disgrace upon the nation, prostituted a noble war to the most infamous purposes, and blackened their country in the eyes of the world. The whole South," it says, "stinks with the lust of extortion. The extent to which it prevails in this city is enormous and shameless; trade is reduced to a devilish art to make money out of the distresses of humanity; and, that hypocrisy may be added to other diabolical accomplishments."

To judge from the tone of the Tennessee papers, it would appear that the rebels expect to make considerable progress in the middle part of that State, and that Generals Buell and Mitchel are about to be vigorously attacked. Despatches from Cairo yesterday, moreover, state that the steamer Evansville, from the Tennessee river, brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last. The rebels, it is said, entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for our commissary and quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the United States steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. A small detachment of General Mitchel's army was captured. The rebels then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw, Waterloo and the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton. Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing, and captured sixty wagons conveying commissary and quartermaster stores.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships Great Eastern, New York and Borussia, which sailed from this port yesterday for Europe, carried out a large number of both cabin and steerage passengers, besides nearly a million and a half in treasure. The Great Eastern left her anchorage at Flushing Bay under the most favorable circumstances. The heavy baggage and the steerage passengers were conveyed to the big ship by the tug Red Jacket on Friday afternoon, and the cabin passengers were taken by the same tug yesterday morning from Whitehall. The passenger list by the Great Eastern includes three hundred and seventy steerage and about two hundred cabin passengers, among whom are Louis R. Minot, the landscape artist; Rev. Elam Foster, and travellers from almost every State in the Union, including Mississippi. A large number of Englishmen and several Canadians are also on board. She took out eight thousand tons of freight, chiefly breadstuffs.

In the Court of Special Sessions, during the last week, the cases brought before Justices Brennan, Kelly and Steers averaged about forty each day. The majority of these were for assault and battery and petty larceny. Small fines, ranging in amount from three to ten dollars, were inflicted, and the prisoners released, with a caution to preserve the peace in future. Those convicted of petty larceny were sent to the City Prison for short terms.

Yesterday Judge Betts granted an order to sell the prize schooner Albert, pending the proceedings for her condemnation.

Gold was rather higher yesterday. There were sales at 117½; but in the afternoon 117⅛ was the best bid. Exchange closed about 129 a 130. Stocks were generally from ¼ to ½ per cent lower. Money was easy at 4 a 6 per cent. The bullion export of the day was $1,434,516.

The cotton market yesterday was again irregular and sales limited. Large holders in most instances withdrew their supplies from the market, while purchasers only operated as they could pick up small "necessity lots" at a smart concession in prices, generally within the range of 46c. a 46c. for middling uplands. The transactions in small parcels footed up about 150 bales. Flour, in consequence of higher rates of sterling exchange, advanced about 5c. per bbl., with moderate sales. Wheat was firmer, and 1c. a 2c. higher, while sales were active. Corn improved 1c. per bushel, and was tolerably active, the sales including sound and prime old Western mixed at 56c. a 57c. Pork was unchanged, while the demand was fair. The sales embraced mess at $10 75 a $10 87½, with some heavy barrels reported at $11, and prime at $8 75 a $9. Lard was firm and active. Sugars were in great demand and prices firm, with sales of 2,500 a 3,000 hhds. and 350 boxes. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freights were stiff, with a fair amount of engagements, at unchanged rates.

Our Civil War and the Development of Military Talent.

It has been frequently observed that hitherto the war has produced no very high order of military talent—no man who, like Saul among his brethren, towers a head and shoulders above all others, and of whom the government and the country can say with confidence, "That is the man to lead our armies to victory." There is much truth in this observation. McClellan has exhibited great prudence, caution and organizing power. But Halleck is the only man who has displayed much comprehensiveness. In the Southwest, away from the malign influence of Washington, he has been successful. What he will effect in his new and difficult position remains to be seen. Several generals have shown ability on a narrow scale and as leaders of small bodies of men. But as yet no overshadowing strategist has loomed up who can plan and execute great and decisive battles, by giving the enemy checkmate; nor have grand tactics on the battle field received any signal illustration from any of our generals in the present war. What General McClellan is capable of doing, or may do hereafter in the field, we have no other means of forming a judgment than in the splendid handling of his army in the seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy. In Western Virginia he made a brilliant beginning, and his antecedents are highly favorable to him; but there he was untrammelled by politicians. Since that time, in Eastern Virginia, he has not had fair play. His excellent army was divided and diminished, and in the recent battles before Richmond he was served by co-operating generals as Napoleon was served by Grouchy in the battle of Waterloo, and as McDowell was served by Patterson in the battle of Manassas. Grouchy permitted Blucher to reinforce Wellington, but did not come himself. Patterson suffered Johnston to reinforce Beauregard, and was *non est inventus*. And Fremont and McDowell allowed Jackson to slip through their fingers and assail the rear and flank of McClellan's army, whilst they never appeared on the scene at all, though the battles continued for seven days. On the whole, it must be confessed that the South, so far, has outstripped the North in generalship; and the reason is that the whole talent and education of the Southern States have gone soul and body into the war.

Yet it cannot be doubted that in the Union army, and even among civilians at the North who have not hitherto entered the service, there is an abundance of military talent, which only requires to be brought out by time and circumstances. At the North talent is attracted to business pursuits more than to the professions or to statesmanship. It is different at the South. Our navy has exhibited splendid abilities, as it always will do. But it must be recollected that we have never had a standing army of any account, and never any protracted war since we became a nation, and that we have cultivated the arts of peace instead of the art of war, being too strong to be attacked by other nations, and too prosperous and possessed of too much territory of our own to covet the soil of our neighbors or wage wars of conquest. But a change has come over the spirit of our dream. Civil war has broken out, and if it should be prolonged the most brilliant generalship will assuredly be developed.

The Romans had almost always able generals, because they were always at war; and in the last days of the republic there was a galaxy of military genius, including Octavianus, Antony, Marius, Tulla, Pompey and Cæsar. In the history of England the case is different. At the time of her civil war, which commenced in the reign of Charles I., the cavaliers defeated the roundheads at first, and it took nine years to produce a general who turned the tide of success, trained and disciplined an army which never lost a battle, and finally overthrew monarchy and rendered the commonwealth triumphant. That was the renowned Oliver Cromwell. In the wars which attended and followed the French Revolution the armies of the republic were frequently defeated, owing to bad or indifferent generalship, and it took four years to bring forth a young general upon whose banners victory never failed to perch. It is true that in 1793 Napoleon distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon as a captain of artillery, and in the following year still more as a brigadier general, by the quelling of "the Sections" in Paris; but it was not till the opening of his first Italian campaign, in 1796, that he gave promise of great generalship, though the French government had the sagacity to recognize in the Corsican youth the future leader of its all conquering armies. The republic was in imminent danger, and seniority and mediocrity were not permitted to outrank youth and genius. Appointed to the command of the Army of Italy, with 30,000 half starved, half naked troops Bonaparte surprised and defeated 80,000 Austrians and Sardinians. The first battle in which he had the supreme command was at Montenotte, and hence he afterwards said proudly to the Emperor of Austria, when he sought his daughter in marriage, "My title of nobility dates from the battle of Montenotte." By this decisive campaign, in which he smote the ablest generals of Austria with the rapidity and the force of the whirlwind and the thunderbolt, he broke up the Austrian and Sardinian alliance, and won a reputation which henceforth grew brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

As it has been in England and France, so here in America the Northern arms have heretofore been defeated in several battles, though none of them decisive. In energy and vigor we have been excelled by Southern armies fighting on their own soil; but we are as yet only in the beginning of our military career, and neither the strength nor the talent of the Northern States has been put forth. In population, relatively to the strength of the enemy, in intelligence and in resources, we vastly excel. But the war hitherto has been sadly mismanaged by the interference of politicians and civilians, who are ignorant of military affairs. The total absence of talent, or public virtue, or statesmanship, in Congress, is one of the most singular phenomena of this age, and accounts in a great degree for the want of talent or military skill in most of our generals. Heretofore there has been no government and no policy. The people took care of themselves, and the machinery kept moving by the original impetus given it by the fathers of the Revolution. The sole object of party leaders and the goal of their ambition was the public plunder, and the whole functions of government seemed to consist in nothing more than in making arrangements about the spoils of office, and the amount of success was measured by the amount of general satisfaction which the distribution gave. Hence, now, in the national troubles which have so suddenly beset us, we look in vain for statesmen to save the ship. The only public man who has shown any marked ability or statesmanship since the war was inaugurated is Mr. Seward, who has averted from us foreign intervention and a European war, and whose domestic policy is about to prevail in the Cabinet and in the political conduct of future campaigns. Henceforth the war will be carried on under different auspices and on different principles, and the nation may expect to see the military genius of the country fully developed, and brilliant warriors revealed to the rapturous gaze of the people, the halls of Congress no more disgraced by the dregs of the community which found their way there, and a new order of statesmen appearing in both houses of the national legislature. Behold old things will pass away, and all things will become new.

The Next State Election.

Later developments corroborate our Albany despatch published in Thursday's HERALD, in reference to important political combinations for the approaching election, and make the facts there stated of more importance and of greater magnitude than we then supposed. It touched upon high grounds, and opens a new feature in the politics of the State. It presents a view of matters which probably would be considered absurd except in revolutionary times like the present. The sweeping changes that the rebellion and the war have made in this country, in social, financial, commercial and political circles, have placed the public mind in a revolutionary condition as far as future political events are concerned. Politics and politicians are viewed from altogether different standpoints than on former occasions. Heretofore our political affairs have been almost entirely controlled by cliques, factions and leagues, working upon the public through committees and conventions, and through those mediums promulgating wordy party addresses and high-sounding resolutions as platforms, upon which they placed their candidates and rallied the voters, not for the candidates, but for the platforms. Thus in 1856, we were told that the Cincinnati platform, and not Buchanan's personal ability and merits, was before the people for their endorsement; and in 1860 it was the Chicago platform, and not Lincoln's personal ability, that was running.

The system long in vogue, of asking the men into platforms—electing this or that man because he stood upon a certain platform—is one of the great causes of our troubles, and has placed third and fifth rate men in our national Congress. The revolutionary wave that the rebellion has caused to sweep over the country has abolished all this. Party addresses, resolutions and platforms no longer carry any weight with them; the public are now looking for representative men, not wordy resolves. They turn from the meaningless platforms of parties to men of mark, and upon them centre their hopes for the future. The movement, therefore, to combine the names of two such representative men as Gen. Dix for Governor and Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator, in opposition to the infernal republicans, answers to this great change in the public mind, and touches a chord that meets with a hearty response from all conservative men. These men have labored in the ranks of opposite parties in the past; but since the commencement of our national troubles they have both risen above party, and sunk every consideration in the service of their country. They are therefore representative men, and occupy a position before the country that but few men have been able to reach.

Since the days of the American Revolution this State has furnished but three really great men who are fully entitled to that significance above all others. These men are De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren and William H. Seward. De Witt Clinton possessed an original mind, that stood out in bold relief from all others, and early placed him in the front ranks of the statesmen of his day, and secured for him a proud position in this State. Van Buren was a statesman of enlarged views, and rose above party, although he used party to accomplish his ends. While Seward's greatness has been fully shown in his action in the Cabinet in defining and defending our foreign and domestic policy of the war. There is not a word or a line to be found in the documents of his department in which he has yielded to party. Standing aloof from the entanglements of factions and parties, he has considered the great questions before him only as an American. His talents enabling him to rise above the feuds around him, each question has been considered in the light of a statesman who comprehended the length and breadth of our country and all its varied interests. His diplomatic correspondence is therefore one of the proudest features of the war, and has become the policy of the administration. While Seward's career in the Cabinet has made him a representative man of the times, General Dix has attained a high position in the army. Success has attended every effort both at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. Conservative and firm in his course, he has met and settled each difficult question that has arisen in his department, and that, too, without any unnecessary fuss or special edicts from the departments at Washington. In a movement, therefore, in which are combined the names of Dix for Governor and Seward for Senator, the demand of the public for representative men is fully met, and their names are all the platform needed. We repeat it: the public mind is in a revolutionary condition. Old party ties and views have passed away. Men of talent, and not party resolutions, are now asked for; and the combination of Dix for Governor and Seward for Senator is the first response that we have seen to this change of affairs. Already it has caused an intense alarm in the camp of the infernal republicans, and is meeting with a hearty response from all Union loving men. Let the ball roll on, and the world will soon see that we have not studied the lessons of the war in vain.

The Remarkable Patriotism of Government Contractors.

Times change, and men change with them. There are now but twenty-five Revolutionary patriots left in the country; but as they disappear a new order of men spring up to take their places. Once upon a time it used to be considered the duty of a patriot to make every effort and sacrifice for his country. Now, however, the enlarged intelligence of the nineteenth century has changed all this, and he is the purest patriot who can make the most money out of his government in the shortest space of time. We find our most illustrious examples of perfect patriotism and exemplary virtue, therefore, in our government contractors. The reports of our investigating committees are the annals of our most distinguished men, whose names will shine brightest in the history of this war. In this view of the case, the embryo contractors who design to make themselves patriots out of the equipment and supplies of the new army of three hundred thousand men recently called for by the President will find much to admire and emulate in the cases cited by the Contract Investigating Committee of the House, in its second or supplementary report, just published.

In regard to the purchase and charter of ships, for example, the committee have discovered countless modes and instances of patriotism. They bring before the bar of public opinion the patriotic George D. Morgan, with his two and a half per cent commission, and the numberless middlemen or shipbroker patriots of whom he is the type. Prominent among these is Mr. Russell Sturgis, of this city—a patriot who managed to receive commissions both from the government and the men whose ships he purchased for the government. Mr. John Tucker, a patriot of Pennsylvania, having been appointed "General Transport Agent for the War Department," purchased two vessels which had previously been rejected by a government officer, and paid their owner, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, eighty-nine thousand dollars more than their actual cost. These boats were loaded with provisions and troops and sent to Port Royal. One of them foundered and sunk on her first voyage, her cargo being a total loss. The other ship reached port after throwing much of her freight overboard, and was immediately condemned by a survey as useless. The steamer Governor was purchased by the agents of the War Department after having been condemned by the Navy Department, and sunk on her first voyage, her cargo being lost and her crew only escaping a watery grave by the skill and energy of Captain Ringgold, of the frigate Sabine. Are not the men who sold and the brokers who bought these ships for the government to be honored and esteemed as patriots?

In the New England Department Mr. Paul R. George chartered the ships for the Ship Island expedition. This patriot was surrounded by favorites whose influence had to be purchased. In some instances one sum of money was received by the owner of a vessel, while another and much larger sum was named in the charter, paid by the government and received by the government agent. Is there no patriotism in such dealings? In this and all other departments ships were chartered at heavy prices, and allowed to lie idle while under pay. The steamer Constitution, chartered in Boston, earned her patriotic owners $135,000 before sailing, simply by lying idle at the wharf. Other chartered vessels earned more than their value before leaving the dock. The committee might have added that, by some similar patriotic arrangement, the small vessels, receiving $250 a day, have always been loaded and unloaded first, while the large vessels, receiving $2,500 a day, have been left for weeks unloaded. C. S. Bushnell, the very distinguished patriot who sold the Stars and Stripes to Morgan for $34,000 more than she cost to build, was immediately taken to Morgan's bosom, and was his agent for the purchase of the Varuna. Mr. Bushnell bought the Varuna, unfinished, for $110,000; had her completed at a government shipyard without any expense to himself, and then sold her to the government for $135,000—clearing $25,000 by the transaction—besides making the government pay twice for completing the vessel. Turn from the sea to the land, and we find records of the same patriotism. Mr. Thomas A. Scott, an official patriot, was employed to superintend the government railroad transportation; and at the same time he was vice president of a railroad company over whose line most of the transportation came. How could Mr. Scott consult the best interests of both the government and his railroad? He patriotically fixed a tariff of charges for government transportation at least one-third higher than the prices paid by private individuals. The consequence was that Mr. Scott's railroad increased its profits about forty per cent, and the national treasury proportionately suffered. Is there no patriotism in this?

But these matters of transportation are insignificant when compared with the patriotism displayed in procuring supplies for the government. General Fremont, a military patriot, sent Major Corwine to Cincinnati—though Cincinnati was not in Fremont's department—to raise an army. That appointment gave birth to numerous contract patriots. A Mr. Reeside charged $22,000 for commissions in purchasing horses, and Captain Darl, a brother-in-law of Major Corwine, added from six to seven per cent to the cost of fitting out two regiments as his profit on the affair. At St. Louis, General Fremont made an agreement with Mr. Beard, a patriot of California, to build fortifications, and paid Beard $65,000 within eight days after, and before any contract was drawn up and signed. Mr. Beard cleared $100,000 profit in two months and seven days as a reward for his patriotism. In Colorado Territory the patriotic Governor Gilpin became frantic for fear that somebody would attack him; went to work organizing and equipping forces for his protection, and wasted immense amounts of money. It is consoling to know that the Governor's cousin and the Governor's friends grew rich upon this patriotic but unnecessary and unauthorized expenditure. In Chicago and Cairo innumerable contract patriots were discovered. In the West, officers of regiments negotiated with officers of railroads and received bonuses to have their troops go over certain lines. In the East, generals are accused of patriotically taxing the sutlers one hundred dollars a month to pay for the general's "wine, segars, and such things." Whether at Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis or in Pennsylvania, the government was patriotically served in the purchase of horses. Blind, swenied, stiff-shouldered, curved-legged, split-hoofed, deformed-backed, stiff-necked, stoven-shouldered, glandered, distempered, ringboned, wind-broken, big-kneed horses were foisted upon the government at extravagant and patriotic prices, while often the government repurchased its own horses; and in Missouri the government stock was scattered about the country, patriotically used by everybody and cared for by nobody.

Such are a few of the instances of patriotism displayed by government contractors and recorded in a single report of a single committee. Judge, then, how many patriots this country would proudly claim if the whole truth in regard to contracts were known. We beg leave to respectfully suggest to the President that these contract patriots should not be allowed to remain rewarded only by their filthy lucre, their approving consciences and the applause of their fellow citizens, but that each of them should be provided with lodgings in one of our national castles, at the expense of a grateful government; and that Secretary Stanton, who now has plenty of time to write, be duly authorized to furnish each one of them with a pass to the accommodations aforesaid.

INCREASE IN THE GOLD CROP.—The records of the past establish the fact that whenever any particular product of the soil rises in value immediate attention is paid to raising that particular article. Cotton is now selling for a high figure, and there is great demand for it. We consequently receive intelligence from different parts of the world that a large amount is being raised, and that the amount that will be produced this year, outside of the Southern States, will be enormously large, and thus in a measure supply the demand. The same is true with all classes of grain. Whenever wheat rises to a high figure the farmers turn their farms as far as possible into wheatfields, and soon bring about a surplus and a rapid decline in prices.

The same rule that applies to cotton and breadstuffs is now being applied to gold. The precious metal rose in the Atlantic cities to a high premium, and immediately the telegraph which now stretches across the continent to the gold fields of California bore the intelligence of that fact to that region, and at once efforts were made to ship all the gold coin, bullion and dust to the Atlantic, to take advantage of this premium. The result we have already seen in increased shipments of gold. We now learn that the government has sent a million or more of United States Treasury notes to California for circulation there. This will take the place of the metal in circulation, when it will seek the market here, where it commands a premium. The rise in gold is likewise stimulating mining, and the result will be that our California shipments will be larger than ever, and give us gold in abundance; gold will rapidly decline, and somebody will get his fingers badly burned. If it is those who have been instrumental in getting up the panic, nobody will shed any tears. That the bottom of this gold speculation is fast falling out is apparent to any observer of events.

HOW TO RENDER THE NEW RECRUITS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.—Nothing is more urgent and desirable at the present moment than to increase the number of our troops in the field to a formidable extent. It is true recruiting is actively going on; but it will require some time before the new recruits will be available on the plan at present pursued. That plan consists in forming entire new regiments, in which both officers and men will be new and inexperienced. Such regiments of untried officers and men it is evident could not be led into battle at once with any chance of success; and yet it is desirable that no time should be lost. Now, it appears to us—and we suggest the idea to the Commander-in-Chief, or other proper authority—that the right course to pursue in this matter, and in the present emergency, so as to render all the new recruits immediately available on the field, would be the plan which was constantly adopted by the great Napoleon. We have many regiments, both on the peninsula and in other places, which are, truly speaking, mere skeleton regiments. Few, if any, of them anywhere come up to the complement assigned to a regular regiment. Would it not, therefore, be well immediately to fill up all these skeleton regiments with the recruits as soon as they are enlisted? By thus incorporating the new levies with the old and tried warriors who compose these skeleton regiments no time would be lost in training, drilling and forming officers capable of leading their men into battle. These tried officers are all ready and prepared; they may now be called veterans, with the brave men under their command; and all that they are waiting for are these very recruits to fill up their diminished ranks. By this means raw recruits, intermingled with veteran soldiers, would soon be transformed into soldiers of the same stamp; the example, spirit, boldness and daring of their veteran comrades would provoke ambition among them and stir to emulation. It appears to us that this plan would be preferable to the slower process of waiting to form and organize entire new regiments, with new officers—in fact, creating, or rather attempting to create, an entirely new army, which may not, under the inevitable delays of such a difficult operation, be in readiness for the field before the war itself is ended. The men themselves would undoubtedly prefer this plan rather than having to pass many months in comparative inactivity while learning the drill. They would rather go ahead and march right away to the battle field. The American is naturally go-aheadative, and prefers to take short cuts across lots rather than wait and lose time and be kept in a state of inaction and uncertainty.

Let our rulers and commanders act in correspondence with the national spirit; let them send or lead the men into battle with something to gain by the battle, and there will be no lack of brave spirits to follow and fight. But the fight must be for something: when the battle has been won something must have been gained by it; for otherwise a battle "don't pay," and a victory is good for nothing.

ABSENT OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM THE ARMY.—The abuse of the furlough system seems to be commanding the attention of the government and our generals in the shape of bulletins. A few days since the Provost Marshal at Washington issued an order that all officers and soldiers who are found lounging about the hotels, drinking saloons and gambling houses in Washington should be deemed able bodied men, and immediately sent to their regiments. We this morning publish an order from Gen. Pope, offering five cents reward for the apprehension of Capt. Samuel L. Harrison, of the Ninety-fifth New York regiment. In the Western Department it is said that furloughed officers are returning to their regiments by carloads, apprehensive that some government order would soon be issued placing them in disgrace. This furlough business is rather a serious question just now, when the country needs the services of all of its volunteers, and some decisive measure should be immediately taken to put a stop to it. This is not the time for trifling.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Large Receipts for Duty at the Custom House—Importers Heavily Taxed in the Purchase of Demand Notes—General Clearing Out of Old Entries, &c.

The receipts at the Custom House for the past few weeks have been unusually large. Since the new tariff act was introduced into the House of Representatives the importers doing business at this port have been busy in withdrawing their merchandise from bond. To obtain the funds with which to pay duties on such goods, of which there were several millions of dollars worth at this port alone, has been a matter of some difficulty, and has subjected importers to a large additional tax. Demand notes and specie are the only currency receivable for duties, if we except a few interest bearing Treasury notes issued previous to the passage of the law authorizing the emission of the 7.30 notes. Inasmuch as these demand notes have been daily growing more and more scarce, and inasmuch as the value of gold has constantly increased, the expenditure, in order to obtain possession of imported goods, has been ten or twelve per cent greater than a few months since.

When the legal tender Treasury Note bill was passed, making the notes to be issued receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, many merchants who expected the arrival of large quantities of foreign goods, invested all the money they could spare in the Custom House demand notes. They could easily foresee that with the passage of each month the number of these notes in circulation would rapidly decrease, as the bill authorized their withdrawal from circulation and the substitution of the legal tender notes in their stead. But several months have passed since the passage of the act referred to, and most of those who purchased have paid out the notes in their possession and have been compelled to buy more at the high premium already mentioned.

The important amendment made by the Conference Committee to the clause of the Tariff bill relating to the new duties on goods in bond, renders the bill much more acceptable to the merchants than when in the form in which it was originally reported to the House and sent to the Senate. Yet, notwithstanding the concession by which goods entered for warehouse under the three months' law are allowed to be withdrawn at any time within the three months originally granted, on payment of the old rates of duty, importers grumble considerably at being compelled to take out the old stock of goods in warehouse and pay the duties thereon. It would seem, however, that the goods thus withdrawn, often on payment of the rates of duty levied by the act of 1857, which were very much lighter than those imposed by laws subsequently adopted, would command a sufficiently advanced price at present to compensate for any small inconvenience.

The receipts from bonded merchandise within the past few days have been larger than usual, on account of the payment of duties on the goods of which we have been speaking. A general clearing out of the old entries has been and is daily being made, to avoid the necessity of paying the increased duties levied by the new law. The bill, as it stands now in respect to duties on warehoused goods, is, perhaps, better than when first reported. Had the provision requiring the high rates to be paid on all goods in bond, no matter under what law imported, been adhered to, the government would have raised, it is true, a few millions of dollars one, two or three months sooner than it will under the present arrangement. The importers would, however, in almost every instance, have withdrawn their goods before the first of August, paying the duties now in force, so that little or no additional revenue would have been derived from such a regulation. The time allowed was sufficient for this to be accomplished. At the time of the passage of the supplemental tariff act of December, 1861, the subject was proposed, discussed and settled in one or two days. The Secretary then ordered collectors, by telegraph, to require the new rates to be paid, not waiting for the mail or for the bill to be printed. This quick work would have succeeded in raising a few thousand dollars additional at that time: the act of this month would have failed of this object.

The customs receipts at this port for the last fiscal year exhibit an increase over those of the year previous. The tariff acts of last August and December were the occasion of this. Many think that under the new tariff the importations will fall off to a great extent, and that the revenue will be diminished instead of increased thereby. If this be the fact, which we much doubt, we shall keep our money in this country, which will be the next best thing to receiving an increased revenue. The belief of Congress in passing the measure was that the Treasury would be aided by it to the extent of nearly $60,000,000. This may be an extravagant estimate, but we prefer to accept it rather than that of persons without access to data from which to form conclusions. We hope and believe that the wants of the government for the ensuing year will be supplied by the revenue derived from duties on foreign goods and taxes on domestic industry and manufactures. But a short time will now elapse before the new Tariff and the Tax bills will be in operation, as the former takes effect August 1, and so much of the latter as relates to the appointment of officers on the 21st inst., the remainder of the act, with the exception of the sections relating to stamp duties and income tax, going into effect September 1, the Secretary of the Treasury having found it impossible to make the necessary preliminary arrangements before August 1.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

The most of the fashionable churches will close about the 1st of August, to give the parsons and the deacons an opportunity to enjoy their summer begins. Already the morning service in a number of the up town edifices begins to be rendered before a beggarly account of empty pews, as many of their former occupants have betaken themselves to the springs, the mountains and the seashore resorts, to escape the heat of the city. Not much will be done, therefore, in religious affairs until September.

The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., left yesterday for Europe. On Friday he was the recipient of a complimentary breakfast from his friends and admirers, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. F. A. Conkling, R. C. Hutchings, S. B. Chittenden, T. R. Smith, H. Loomis, Rev. R. W. Clark, and others were among the guests.

"The Burning Bush in America" will be the subject of this evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach at half-past ten in the forenoon, and at a quarter to eight in the evening.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, assistant minister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening. Services at half past ten in the morning, four in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector, services at half past ten in the morning, half-past three in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach in the evening.

In the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), north side of Thirty-fifth street and east of Sixth avenue, divine service at half past ten in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

A sermon for the hour. Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach against distrusting God or ourselves, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

COUNTERFEIT ON THE WEEDSPORT BANK.—A man named Samuel Waters was held for examination by Justice Brennan yesterday for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill of the Weedsport Bank, N. Y., upon Morris Maguen, of No. 378 Bleecker street. The counterfeit is excellently executed in every particular. The worthless character of the counterfeit can only be detected by the thick and coarse quality of the paper on which it is engraved.

NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25, 1862.

The steamer John Brooks came down James river last evening laden with prisoners from Richmond, most of whom are either sick or wounded. All of them left on the same steamer this morning for Point Lookout Hospital.

The efficient Medical Director, J. M. Cuyler, who has officiated for some time at the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, left here last evening for Washington, to take a more prominent position. There is an expression of general regret at his leaving this place, for he has been most assiduous in his labors among the sick and wounded under his care. Dr. Gilbert takes his place here.

Many merchants who made arrangements for taking goods to Norfolk, some to open new stores and others to fill up stores already opened, have changed their plans for the present, or desisted from carrying out their former ones, partly for the reason that the currency is in so poor condition in that place.

Transports, with the balance of our prisoners from Richmond, are hourly expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe.

The John Brooks did not stop here a sufficient time for us to obtain a list of those she had on board.

The mailboat John A. Warner arrived from Harrison's Landing at four o'clock this afternoon, and reports all quiet on the James river.

The John A. Warner brought down from Harrison's Landing a large number of laborers, who are returning home, and also several musicians, who are mustered out of service, and go North on the Baltimore boat this afternoon; also a few sick soldiers and officers on their way North.

Our Harrison's Landing Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 21, 1862.

Delinquency of the Pay Department in Not Paying Our Gallant Troops—An Urgent Case—The Drawbacks of Our Army—The Stuff Our Paymasters Are Made of—An Important Matter for the Attention of the War Department, &c.

The HERALD of Saturday did the government and the soldiers a good service by its remarks on the delinquency or dishonesty of paymasters. There were other phases of this subject which the HERALD might have touched and shown the evil up even more forcibly. To relinquish honest labor and live on the government is already come to be the curse of this nation. Men least qualified are the most greedy applicants for serving the government when there is no danger, but little work and large pay. When the exigencies of this rebellion called a large army into the field, and patriotic men were offering themselves to serve in its ranks, a swarm of men who had always been more ornamental than useful to society might have been seen at the doors of the White House, importuning for the office of paymaster. You might there see the shabby lawyer, unable to live by the practice of law; the decayed parson, in seedy raiment and spectacles; abolition and temperance lecturers, in slouch hats and dingy linen, and broken down politicians, whose trade was gone, and with it their credit at the tavern bar. Not one of a dozen of these men was such as you would have given credit for a pair of boots. But they had borne torches during the campaign, and were set up for good republicans. Mr. Lincoln has a great and good heart, and with his accustomed pity for needy gentlemen gave at least a full regiment of these worthies appointments as paymasters of the United States Army. Now, whether it is the result of insolency or want of energy I cannot say, but it is a well known fact here in the army that as the number of these paymasters increases the less promptly do the troops get their pay. The luxury of enjoying the rank and wearing the shoulder straps of a major, with corresponding pay and emoluments, would seem to have turned the heads of very many of them and rendered them useless ornaments in the pay of the government. Just before the late battles in front of Richmond there was great dissatisfaction and more suffering among the troops, many of whom had not received a cent of pay for nearly five months. Every man of common sense can easily see what the influence of "insufficient rations and no pay" must be on troops in the field. Charges of bad faith on the part of the government were freely made, and not a few curses laid at the door of the Treasury Department. But the government and the Treasury Department had performed their duty. The money to pay some of these regiments, so long kept without a cent, had been in the hands of paymasters three and four months. The plea for withholding this money was that the army was moving, and the paymasters could not find the regiments. This is simply ridiculous. The simple truth is that paymasters made no effort to find the regiments they were assigned to pay. We could have been found and paid at Yorktown, at West Point, at Cumberland, at the White House and on the banks of the Chickahominy, where we remained five weeks. It has been said that he is a good soldier who looks well after his family at home. Experience has taught me that nothing could be more true. And you, sir, know full well that when a soldier faces the enemy and thinks of what he has to endure and suffer...

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...to our left flank, but not a man was "hurled back in confusion," nor did our line waver for a moment. We held the ground until after dark, and until we resumed the march by order of General Sumner. Ours was the last regiment to leave the position, and that gallant officer, General Burns, from whom I took my instructions, said to me on next day, "your regiment did nobly, sir."

During the two battles at Fair Oaks, and the four severe engagements upon the recent march, this regiment stood like a wall of brass under the severest tests; and at Bull run and Edward's Ferry it received the most flattering notice of able and experienced generals. And as we are the oldest three year volunteer regiment in the service, and come from a young and distant State, you will not blame us for being jealous of a reputation so dearly and honorably established, and for respectfully asking the publication of this note.

STEPHEN MILLER,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va, July 14, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Excitement in St. Louis—American Citizens Claiming the Protection of Great Britain.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25, 1862.

Considerable excitement existed here to-day.

The British Consul's office was crowded by a large number of persons claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from being enrolled in the State militia service under the recent order of Governor Gamble.

An excited crowd gathered around the Consul's office, and many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of the American residents who, having families here, doing business here and located permanently here, in the hour of peril sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain.

Several persons, in attempting to get protection papers, were severely handled by the crowd.

Numerous arrests were made.

Several affrays and struggles took place between the disturbers and policemen. One or two of the former attempted resistance to the latter, and were arrested.

A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered out, and by timely exertion the outbreak was finally suppressed.

The Scramble for the Mexican Throne.

EUROPEAN PRETENDERS—THE MONTEZUMA DYNASTY—THE REAL ORIGINAL SIMON PURE—HIS PROCLAMATION—HAVE WE A MONTEZUMA AMONG US?

Now that the Archduke Maximilian's cause seems to have been dropped, other claimants, with stronger pretensions, come forward. Here, for instance, is a new claim which we find in a late number of the *Temps* of

[illegible]

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE XXX ALE.

Brewed entirely from barley malt and hops.
Brewery, Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

ATTENTION—CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED AND diseased joints, club and inverted nails, and all kindred ailments, skilfully and successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known chiropodist, 212 Broadway.

BORDEAUX WINE COMPANY, NO. 99 FULTON street, corner of William street. Pure liquors at war prices. Fine old bourbon $1 25 per gallon, 20 cents per bottle; good claret $2 50 per case, 25 cents per bottle; fine sherry $3 per gallon.

CORNS CURED FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—Bunions, Bad Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, Chiropodist; office 58 Bowery, corner Canal street. Dr. Rice's Annihilator cures corns. Twenty-five cents per box.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING OF womanhood, the age of maternity and the change of life, most successfully treated by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics and Diseases of Females, New York Electrical Institute, 561 and 563 Broadway.

ISAAC E. FAYE'S BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS IS removed to 537 Broadway. Gentlemen's and boys' boots and shoes always on hand and made to order, of the best materials and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PILES, FISTULA AND DISEASES OF THE PELVIC Organs. Dr. H. A. DANIELS, 221 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

WEDDING CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS—EXAMINE specimens and prices at J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street. Established 1840.

8 CARTES DE VISITE FOR ONE DOLLAR; FOUR Vignettes for one dollar. Our pictures are unsurpassed as to quality of finish and artistic position. Call and examine specimens. BODINE & CO., 777 Broadway.

100 WALL AND WEDGE TENTS FOR SALE.
C. H. TYLER,
[illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 26—6 P. M.

Money is very easy indeed. Several of the bankers are lenders at four per cent, and, were it not that the Sub-Treasury is prepared to receive any amounts at four, the rate might fall still lower. Certificates of indebtedness are better—98⅜ bid. Demand notes are also higher—7 a ¼.

Exchange was irregular again. The closing rate was about 129 a 130. Gold advanced this morning to 117⅞, and was afterward in demand at 117⅝ a ¾; but at last it declined to 117¼ a ⅜.

At the opening of business this morning prices were a shade lower. There was some realizing by parties who were buyers at lower rates, and governments declined ⅛. New York Central ½, Pacific Mail ¼, Erie ¾, Erie preferred ½, Michigan Central ⅝, guaranteed ¼, Toledo ½, Rock Island ⅝. Bonds were moderately active, without change in prices. After the board the market was steady. There was no second board, as usual on Saturdays.

The Board of Brokers passed a resolution this morning prohibiting time operations in gold. The object was to prevent speculative operations in the precious metal, to the detriment of the currency. The majority in favor of the change was large.

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts	$164,027 56
—For customs	204,000 00
Payments	169,236 67
Balance	8,250,735 46

The exports by the steamers to-day were:—

City of New York	$609,016 14
Great Eastern, about	800,000 00
Bermuda	225,000 00
Total	$1,434,616 14

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $23,780,916 36, and the balances $1,596,672 10. The exchanges for the week ending to-day were $162,650,811 30, being a daily average of $27,108,468 57, against $26,844,632 34 for the week ending on Saturday last.

The Morris Canal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent upon the preferred stock, payable August 5. The receipts of the company thus far this year have been about $10,000 less than the corresponding time last year.

One of the Washington papers of yesterday says:—

We have been informed that the $800,000 of United States bonds which formed a part of the school fund of Texas, and were deposited in the Treasury of that State, were not long since withdrawn and sent abroad to be sold. As the government, we believe, has claimed that the arms and other property of the United States seized by Texas when she joined the rebellion will be regarded as a set off against these bonds, and as therefore the United States will not pay them, foreign purchasers should be put on their guard lest they innocently buy paper which has lost its value. It might be well, in fact, supposing we have understood the case correctly, if our Consuls at Havana, London and Paris were authorized to give public notice of the withdrawal of our government's liability for these bonds.

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for June were:—

1861	$89,028 41
1862	122,524 03
Increase	$33,495 6

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, July 26, 1862.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO attend a fancy store; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call at or address 455 Broadway, room No. 10.

A FRENCH DRESSMAKER IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining the family sewing of two or three private families. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and understands the business in all its departments thoroughly. References given if required. Address Madame N., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, FAITHFUL tidy girl, to do cooking or general housework in a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging and trusty; best references city or country. Apply at 215 Fulton st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG UNMARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper, in a hotel or private family, in the town or country. Address Housekeeper, station A, Spring street.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES THE ABOVE position. She is refined and ladylike in her manners, and of a good family. Parties answering are requested to give her as little trouble as possible. Address Nota, Madison square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSEworker, either in the city or country, by a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is steady, obliging and trustworthy; has good reference. Apply at 131 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY, AS HOUSEkeeper, in a hotel or private family; is now holding a situation in a first class establishment on 5th av. Address A. E. W., station G.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bookkeeper in a wholesale and retail feed or grocery and provision store; will be willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days Madison, Herald office. References given.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTED AS PORTER. Apply, after 10 o'clock, to Ward, 387 Broadway.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH MAN AND wife, without incumbrance; can live rent free, with other advantages, by the wife attending to three gentlemen; very respectable references will be required; to the right sort of persons this will be a comfortable home. Inquire at 184 Mercer st., corner of Bleecker.

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THE REBELLION.

AT A MEETING OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE of the Sixth Senatorial District, held at the Library Rooms in the City Hall, Thursday, July 24, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, the government and people of the United States have pressing upon them the evils of civil war, and before them the possibility of foreign war, while defeat and conscription are bringing into the field the entire population of the rebel States capable of bearing arms, in order to destroy the Union, and kill, in the fullness of its life, the truest and purest political liberty ever known among men.

And whereas, European powers, which were for abolition while we were united, are for slavery now that we are divided, in order that that division may be perpetual; that the interests of foreign trade and manufactures may gain by our loss, and aristocracy and absolutism get strength through our weakness;

And whereas, patriotism, national honor and true economy alike demand not only that rebellion be suppressed, but that it be speedily suppressed, while the spectacle of an entire free people in arms is the best answer to the menace of foreign interference and the surest safeguard against it;

And, inasmuch as the immediate raising of the three hundred thousand volunteers recently called for by the President of the United States, and the furnishing of such additional forces as the public service may hereafter call for, is possible only through the active and earnest co-operation of all citizens, and the creation of a reserve force, properly drilled and equipped, consisting of the entire population capable of bearing arms, who should be immediately placed under military drill and instruction, so that all may be ready to enter the ranks whenever the call of their country comes; therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that there should be an immediate arming of the entire male population of this State capable of bearing arms; that they be organized for purposes of drill and military instruction; and that it is the duty of every man to devote to such instruction, including rifle practice, where practicable, a portion of his time daily.

Resolved, That all business ought to be suspended in the city of New York on one day in each week, from 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of enabling all citizens to aid the work of enlistments, and to attend to the duty of drill, to organize companies, and to assemble in drill rooms in their respective wards.

Resolved, That convenient places for enlistment be provided in every ward, and kept open day and night, and that the services of competent military instructors be procured.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the Military Committees in the different Senatorial districts and to the State military authorities, and that they be requested to take measures for carrying out the foregoing recommendations.

J. J. BRADLEY, Chairman.

D. R. JAQUES, Secretary.

A BATTALION WORTHY OF THE GALLANT EMPIRE STATE.
THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, FIFTH REGIMENT, COLONEL S. GRAHAM, Commanding, now doing garrison duty at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md., numbering upwards of 800 men, offers the following rare inducements to persons desiring to join the ranks of the Union army:—

1st. The State Bounty of $50 will be paid each recruit after he has joined the regiment.

2d. The advance of $38, offered by the General Government, applies to this regiment the same as to others.

3d. Relief tickets issued to the families of enlisted men as soon as they have joined the regiment to which they are daily forwarded.

4th. Pay equal to any in the service.

5th. One hundred dollars bounty at the expiration of term of service.

6th. This regiment being already in the service, is second to none, and has an advantage over those now being organized, inasmuch as it will be prepared to pay the above named bounties without awaiting the slow process of organization and acceptance by the general government, as required by law for the new regiments now in process of organization.

7th. We have no long marches to perform, no exposures to disease consequent upon open air encampments. Our duty is inside fortifications, where our quarters are comfortable.

Then fall in line; right face; forward, march. Halt not until you arrive at the Recruiting Office, No. 49 New Bowery, where your names will be enrolled upon the muster roll of Company B, by Lieutenant CALVIN SHAFFER, or ORVILLE HARRIS, Recruiting Officers for the Company.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM OFFICE.—BOUNTY, pensions, and arrears of pay collected, and money advanced on good claims, by COLLINS & HUGHES, No. 10 Nassau street, New York, near the Post office.

BUELL SHARPSHOOTERS.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Capt. H. W. Phillips, formerly Major of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, has authority to recruit a company of Sharpshooters for this brigade. The company is rapidly filling up, and will be ready for the field in a short time. This is a good opportunity for young men wishing to serve with those congenial to their taste, and to those possessing good marksmanship. Pay commences from date of enrolment. $100 bounty; $13 or one month's pay in advance will be given; also $25, or one-quarter of the bounty, given when mustered into the service as a company. Recruiting office, 127 Hudson street, between North Moore and Beach, N. Y., and No. 4 Water street, Brooklyn.
R. J. CUNNINGHAM, Orderly Sergeant.

COMPANY G, COLONEL OLMSTEAD'S REGIMENT, Spinola Empire Brigade, Thurlow Weed Guard.
Recruits wanted for the above company immediately.
A First or Orderly Sergeant, four Duty Sergeants and eight Corporals and two Musicians wanted.
Promotions from the ranks.
It is the intention of government to give the recruit the moment he is mustered into service the $25 bounty; the month's pay in advance, viz:—$13 and the $2 premium. Relief tickets issued to families immediately.
Also $50 additional bounty.
Pay and rations to commence on enlistment.
Uniforms furnished immediately.
Recruiting office 664 Greenwich street.
Captain H. P. ROBINSON.
A veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
THIRD REGIMENT SPINOLA'S BRIGADE,
COMPANY K.
This company is commanded by Captain Thos. Murphy (late Captain Ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M.), who has had twenty years' experience in the military profession. He wants a few men to complete the company.
$150
Bounty and $13 advance, $90 of which each man receives before leaving the State.
Clothing, quarters, rations, &c., furnished on joining.
Relief tickets given to the families of soldiers.
Recruits received at 76 Prince street, and 150 Centre, corner of Walker street.

COMPANY E,
THURLOW WEED GUARD, COL. OLMSTEAD,
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
$88 in cash to each recruit before leaving for the seat of war.
$50 bounty from the State immediately upon enlistment. No humbug about it.
$25 bounty from the United States government when the regiment is mustered.
$13, one month's pay, in advance.
$75 bounty when the term of service expires.
Pay commences immediately upon enlistment.
A few good men wanted to fill up Company E, who will be furnished with good clothing, rations, comfortable quarters and the bounty, by applying soon to
Capt. SAMUEL T. ALLEN, Recruiting Officer,
Northern Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West streets,
Or Lieut. JOHN G. BURNETT, Recruiting Officer,
193 Tenth street, corner avenue A.

COLONEL PATTEN'S MILITARY WORKS.
Infantry Tactics—School of the Company, with Bayonet and Sword Exercise. 160 pages, 92 engravings. 25c.
Infantry Tactics. 320 pages, 137 engravings. 50c.
Artillery Drill. 160 pages, 79 engravings. 25c.
Cavalry Drill. 160 pages, 93 engravings. 25c.
Officers' Manual. 270 pages. $1.
J. W. FORTUNE, 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

COMPANY B,
THURLOW WEED GUARD, COL. OLMSTEAD,
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
80 recruits wanted for the above company; $33 paid in cash as soon as mustered into the service; $65 before leaving the State; $75 when honorably discharged; families provided with relief tickets at once; good quarters, rations and uniforms furnished upon signing the roll. Any additional bounties that may hereafter be given parties now enlisting will be entitled to. The officers of this company are men of experience, have seen service, and intend to have their company second to none in the service. So apply soon to
Capt. CALEB D. WEEKS, Recruiting Officer,
345 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.
First Lieutenant—J. H. Slipper.
Second Lieutenant—T. S. Lockwood.
Recruiting office 320 Hudson street, corner Canal.

COMPANY H,
HALLECK GUARD, COLONEL PEISNER.
Recruits wanted for Company H, immediately. Non-commissioned officers and musicians wanted at once. Pay and rations commence on enrollment. One month's advance pay, ninety dollars bounty before leaving the state, seventy-five dollars bounty at the end of enlistment. It is the intention of the officers to make this company one of the best in the service. Now is the chance to join before you are drafted. All the officers are experienced soldiers.
Recruiting office at the City Hall Park.
Captain HOMER JOSLYN,
Recruiting officer.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—THE FIFTH NEW YORK—Want recruits. No time must be lost. Fill the places of the fallen. Apply at 606 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, third floor. Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR,
Recruiting officer.

EMPIRE BRIGADE.
THURLOW WEED GUARD.
AROUSE FELLOW CITIZENS.
We fight for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.
We fight not to further abolition sentiments or corrupt policies, but for just law and order.
We fight to protect loyal citizens' rights and to redress their wrongs. This becomes an American.
Non-commissioned officers wanted. Fifty able bodied men wanted to fill up Company F, Thurlow Weed Guard, to whom $31 per man will be paid on being mustered into service. Men will go immediately into camp and be furnished with a good uniform and rations.
Two good men for Sergeants. Pay $15 to $21 per month.
Those who would select their comrades come, rather than be drafted.
C. B. SLEEPER, Captain.
HOWARD BACH, First Lieut.
Recruiting Office, corner of Vesey and West streets, New York.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, 446 BROADWAY,
(CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.)
This regiment is now being organized under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by his Excellency, Gov. E. D. Morgan, and offers to officers and men of this district (composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards), superior inducements. Soldiers in this regiment are assured that the committee will give their personal attention to the relief offered by the city being properly paid to the families of all who enlist here. Relief tickets up to $3 per week furnished immediately. One month's pay in advance and $75 bounty when mustered into service. Good rations and handsome uniforms supplied at once. A handsome camp on Staten Island. Officers desiring to raise companies or detachments in this Senatorial district will apply at once for instructions at these headquarters.
PETER McDERMOTT, Colonel.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, Second regiment.
Company H of this regiment wants twenty more recruits to fill the company to the maximum standard. Men of New York City and State, come forward, now is your time, and render all assistance to your country possible. Bounties granted by the city, county and State authorities will be fully secured to the men joining this company. Two Dollars will be paid to every person bringing a recruit, or to the recruit himself on being mustered into the service of the United States.
The men, after being mustered in, will receive their uniforms, &c., and be sent to the United States Barracks at East New York.
Headquarters, No. 675 Broadway.
Captain W. W. BOWLES, commanding Company H.

HALLECK GUARDS.
ATTENTION COMPANY!
SHOULDER ARMS!
BY THE RIGHT FLANK!
FORWARD, MARCH!
Recruits wanted for this company.
Young men out of business and wishing employment cannot do better than join this celebrated corps, commanded by competent officers, and intended to surpass, both in military drill and discipline, any regiment that has been sent to the field. Captain Caswell has made arrangements whereby those enlisting with him can receive promptly the State, government, and city bounty of $113. Recruiting office No. 73 Walker street, near Broadway.
Captain C. S. CASWELL, Recruiting officer.
Wanted—Two sergeants and three corporals.

THE REBELLION.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT, Goshen, July 14, 1862.—I beg to notify my old friends, shipmates and fellow soldiers that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this district, and have started fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above or to Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.
A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

NOTICE. WHAT'S THIS?
PHOENIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Col. M. D. SMITH, Lieut. Col.
"Here, get ahead." A few more recruits are wanted to complete Company C of the only Irish regiment now being organized in the State. The officers have seen service in the Army of the Potomac. No trouble will be spared to make this the crack company of the regiment. Pay from $13 to $21 per month. One month's pay in advance. $100 bounty, $27 of which will be advanced as soon as the regiment is mustered in, and $50 State bounty will be paid immediately on joining. Pay to commence from date of enlistment. Clothing, rations and quarters furnished immediately, and the men to be sent to Camp Pierrepont, East New York, where everything conducing to the health and comfort will be furnished. For further information apply at the headquarters, 631 Broadway.
DANIEL CROWLEY, Captain, 180 South street.
JOHN CLANCY, First Lieutenant, 270 Mott street and 15 Truck House.
THOMAS RILEY, Second Lieutenant.

PHOENIX REGIMENT,
CO. A.
Want a few more men.
$25 bounty when the regiment is mustered in.
$13 in advance.
$2 land money.
$75 when honorably discharged.
$13 to $21 per month.
$51 in addition to the above advanced by the Governor.
Relief tickets furnished to families.
The company is well known. We require no "puff."
Apply at the office, 167½ Greenwich street, corner of Cortlandt, and 67 East Houston, corner of Mott street.
Do not wait to be drafted.
B. P. MURPHY, Captain.
J. S. ABRAHAM, First Lieutenant.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY PROMPTLY procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, No. 2 Park place, New York, and Seventh street, corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, FOURTH regiment Spinola Empire Brigade.
COL. JAMES C. BURKE COMMANDING.
Capt. JAMES EARLY wants thirty able bodied men to fill up his company, which he intends making the best in the regiment. Captain Early has had a long experience in the regular army. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Families of volunteers provided for. Clothing, quarters and good food at Camp Edwards, Pierrepont, East New York. State bounty $50; government bounty $2, one month's pay in advance and $25.
Also one Lieutenant wanted. None need apply unless he can pass an examination.
Apply to Capt. JAMES EARLY, 474 Canal street, near Hudson.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG."
ANTHON BATTALION
OF
LIGHT ARTILLERY,
MAJOR F. W. WILLARD, COMMANDING.
This being the only artillery corps recruiting in this State, with the special permission of the President, affords an opportunity for respectable young men to join the finest and most efficient arm of the service.
A few more intelligent men, desirous of serving their country, can secure position by applying at
HEADQUARTERS, 553 BROADWAY.
Pay and rations in accordance with the United States army regulations.

STANTON LEGION, COLONEL ALLEN.
10 RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to fill up my company.
The new law provides that $60 BOUNTY shall be paid down to each man.
$13 BOUNTY as soon as the company is mustered in.
$25 BOUNTY as soon as the regiment is mustered in.
THE REGIMENT TO LEAVE SOON.
Land warrants and bounty after the war.
PROMOTIONS made from the RANK AND FILE.
SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS WANTED.
A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED AT ONCE.
Relief tickets issued to the families of the men enlisting.
Apply to Captain P. N. LE GENDRE,
Recruiting Officer,
No. 177 Grand street.
Or Central Hall, Grand street,
Or at LINDENMULLER'S,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. WM. H. ALLEN.
Come one, come all, at your country's call.
$50 bounty from the State as soon as mustered.
A few more recruits wanted to complete company A.
One month's pay in advance when the company is mustered.
$25 advance when the regiment is mustered.
Pay from $13 to $23 per month.
Clothing, rations and uniforms furnished immediately.
Camp at New Dorp, Staten Island.
Relief tickets given to families of soldiers as soon as mustered.
$100 bounty at the expiration of term of enlistment.
Apply to Capt. W. H. JENNER, 174 Grand street.

THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, consisting of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards, are called upon to sustain the President of the United States, the Governor and military authorities of the State, in raising their quota of troops for this city.

Each ward will open rendezvous for enlistment without delay, and the aid of every loyal citizen is solicited.

Contributions will be received by a Finance Committee in each ward, or by either of the undersigned, and will be used with the utmost care for the purpose named.

An acknowledgement will be made for all contributions.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
John J. Bradley, 8 East 31st street.
Royal Phelps, 47 Exchange place, 22 East 16th street.
A. T. Stewart, Broadway and Chambers street.
James Kelly, 21 Irving place. Tax office.
George Starr, 24 West 16th street.
Thomas Lawrence, 182 Waverley place.
James W. Farr, 29 Jane street.
Charles J. Chipp, 684 Greenwich street.
John A. Foster, 265 Fourth avenue.
Andrew J. Campbell, 121 Hammond street.
Prosper M. Wetmore, 30 Pine street, 28 West 20th street.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 5 Bowling Green.
C. B. Spicer, 279 Broadway, 272 4th street.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, 55 South street, 33 University place.
George Opdyke, 79 Fifth avenue, Mayor's office.
Hamilton Fish, 183 10th street, 134 East 17th street.
George W. Blunt, 179 Water street, 21 West 12th street.
Chas. P. Daly, 21 City Hall, 84 Clinton place.
Isaac Dayton, 319 West 24th street.
John T. Johnson, 63 Wall street, 5 Fifth avenue.
Richard O'Gorman, 122 Broadway.
Simeon Draper, 36 Pine street, 16 Fifth avenue.
Washington Smith, 3d West 15th street, 193 West 14th st.
David R. Jaques, 116 Nassau street, 320 West 22d street.
Cyrus Curtiss, 35 William street, 64 East 17th street.
Peter Cooper, 17 Burling slip, 9 Lexington avenue.
Alex. McLeod, 87 West 20th street.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chairman.
CYRUS CURTISS, Vice-Chairman.
David R. Jaques, Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE, NINTH WARD.
Andrew Hoogland.........................60 Banks street.
Charles Crane.........................163 West Eleventh street.
John W. Toorne.........................20 Bank street.
Alexander L. Shaw.........................60 Fourth street.
Linus Scudder.........................23 Perry street.
Henry W. Smith.........................117 West Tenth street.

FINANCE COMMITTEE, FIFTEENTH WARD.
Charles H. Marshall.........................88 East Fourteenth street.
A. T. Stewart.........................331 Fifth avenue.
Henry L. Van Wyck.........................22 West Twelfth street.
Geo. W. Blunt.........................21 West Twelfth street.
Jno. T. Johnston.........corner Fifth avenue and Eighth street.
Wm. Allen Butler.........................Trinity Buildings.

FINANCE COMMITTEE, SIXTEENTH WARD.
Robert Barkley.........................318 West Twenty-third street.
Thomas Christy.........................418 West Twenty-third street.
Charles S. Spencer.........................43 London terrace.
Milton St. John.........................113 West Twenty-first street.
Emanuel B. Hart.........................60 Seventh avenue.
Wm. F. Havemeyer.........................213 West Fourteenth street.
Samuel Osgood.........................270 West Twenty-second street.

FINANCE COMMITTEE, EIGHTEENTH WARD.
John D. Ottiwell.........................180 Third avenue.
Chas. P. Kirkland.........................76 East Twenty-first street.
Seymour A. Bunce.........................151 East Fifteenth street.
Timothy G. Churchill.........................60 Union place.
C. Godfrey Gunther.........................145 East Fourteenth street.
W. Lalmbeer, Jr.........................47 Lexington avenue.
Edward P. Cowles.........................100 East Eighteenth street.
James Harper.........................No. 4 Gramercy park.
Wilson G. Hunt.........................Clarendon Hotel.
James W. Gerard.........................17 Gramercy place.

"THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION."
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
SECOND REGIMENT.
TWENTY RECRUITS WANTED
to complete a company now forming at 113 Grand street.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
paid before leaving the city, with such further addition as the Common Council may appropriate.
Rations, clothing, equipments and good quarters furnished from time of enrolment.
Recruits will apply at 113 Grand street, without delay.
JOHN VARIAN, Recruiting Officer.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED, FOR this tried and gallant corps, able-bodied Men, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, not less than 5 feet 4½ inches high and of good character. This corps offers superior inducements to young men who are anxious to serve their country. Pay from $13 to $24 per month, with a certainty of making plenty of prize money. A bounty of $100 will be paid each recruit on receiving an honorable discharge, and $2 paid any one who will bring a recruit to the office as soon as he passes a medical examination. Clothing and rations of the best quality, together with medical attendance, when sick, furnished by the government. Apply at the rendezvous, No. 13 Bowery, or at the Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.
A. GARLAND, Major Commanding.

WHO IS FOR RICHMOND?
Fifty dollars cash paid to each recruit before leaving the city, $35 when reported at the camp, being $25 United States bounty, $13 one month's pay in advance and $75 when discharged.
SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
EIGHTY-SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
COLONEL HUDSON,
NOW ON THE FIELD.
100 men wanted for this old and battle tried regiment.
The new recruits enjoy the same privileges as the old members now in the field.
Rations, clothing and equipments furnished immediately.
Squads leave the armory every week for the camp.
Relief tickets given to those who apply.
Second regiment armory, corner of Hall place and Seventh street.
Lieutenant J. W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer,
Or Lieutenant P. J. DOWNEY, 26 Cherry street,
And Tent in Tryon row, junction of Chatham and Centre streets.
By order of the War Department.

YOUNG MEN, JUST LOOK AT THE BOUNTY.
$50 FROM THE STATE.
ELEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, STANTON LEGION.
COLONEL WM. H. ALLEN.
Young men, none but young men, rally to march under the flag of your country. Wanted, young men, from 18 to 30 years of age, to form a new company now organizing under the command of Captain James H. Brennen, an old and experienced officer, who will spare no pains in making this one of the best drilled companies that will leave the city.
Whitworth's celebrated brass band is attached to the regiment, and is discoursing their beautiful music daily on the camp ground.
Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant made from the rank and file. This command is organized according to the new regulation of the regular army. $50 bounty from the State, $27 bounty from the United States, $13, one month's pay in advance, when the company is mustered in. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. $75 at the expiration of the war.
Relief tickets to families issued immediately. Good rations, clothing and uniforms issued at once.
Quarters at Camp New Dorp, S. I.
JAMES H. BRENNEN,
Captain Company.
Recruiting office, 442 Broadway, in the City Assembly Rooms.

1ST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL GEENES, an officer of ability and experience.—Volunteers wanted for Company A. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately on signing the roll. For bounty, pay and relief tickets, inquire at the office, 421 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. E. S. HENRY,
Captain Company A.
P. DONAHOE, First Lieutenant.
N. B.—Regimental Headquarters, Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway.

THE REBELLION.

102D—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, BUT JOIN the 102d, Colonel Van Buren, now at Warrenton, Va., under General Sigel. Bounty paid as soon as mustered. Apply to Captain J. WOODRUFF 1, ... Broadway.

150 DOLLARS BOUNTY.—EMPIRE BRIGADE, THIRD regiment, Colonel Marcus A. Craft. Forty men wanted, to fill up Company F of this splendid regiment; $50 of the bounty paid immediately on enlisting, $25 when the regiment is mustered. Pay from $13 to $21 per month; one month's pay in advance. Apply at No. 10 Howard street, near Broadway, to Captain PETER T. BOYLE, recruiting officer.
N. B.—Two Lieutenants wanted. Also a competent man as First Sergeant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS AND OFFICERS OF Colonel Bartlett N. Croft will be held at Wm. O'Donnell's office, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, in Third avenue, to-day, July 27, at 4 o'clock. M. N. CROFT.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING EXemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, 317 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1862.
To Grocers, Farmers, Gardeners and Market Men—
The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel, in a few days, to the seat of war, loaded with provisions, to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats,
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish,
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter,
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Kraut,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate.
Oranges,	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven by a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.
These articles are not, therefore, needed as luxuries, but as ... They will be received on board the canal boat Alice ... at the foot of Dey street.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOS. H. FAILE, JR.,
Superintendent of New York office.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE FATHER MAthew U. B. T. A. B. Society are requested to meet in full regalia, at their hall, 331 Broome street, on this (Sunday) afternoon, July 27, at one o'clock precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother, Brian Oronin. The funeral will take place from his late residence No. 306 Pearl street. MICHAEL McGRATH, President.
EDWARD MULVANY, Rec. Secy.

T. F. MEAGHER CLUB.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the above body will be held to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Club Room, 157 Bowery, to make sale of the liquor and refreshment bar on their excursion of the 5th of August, and to complete other arrangements. Punctual attendance of all members are requested.
EDWARD DUFFY, Secretary.

TO AMERICAN PLEASURE TRAVELLERS.—AMERICAN money taken at the Rossin House, Toronto, Canada at par. The largest and best hotel there.

THE EXPRESS MAN WHO TOOK THE BAGGAGE from Van Dyke's Hotel yesterday, about 1½ o'clock, will return the Trunk, Mattress, and a U. S. Blanket, he took by mistake; will be paid all expenses. If he cannot return them, please give information where they were left.
M. M. VAN DYKE, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
New York, July 19, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, for delivering by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city—
20,000 gutta percha knapsacks, with straps and great coat straps attached, complete.
25,000 pairs cavalry boots.
50 national colors.
50 regimental colors.
80,000 tin canteens, covered, with corks and straps.
Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required—
10,000 felling axes.
10,000 pick axes.
10,000 spades.
10,000 hatchets.
40,000 axe handles.
20,000 hatchet handles.
Samples of the above articles can be seen on application at this office.
All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing army supplies for 30th July," and addressed to
Lieutenant Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage, New York, July 19, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, the 8th of August next, for delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
44,000 Uniform Hats,
100,000 pairs Bootees,
140,000 pairs Stockings,
20,000 Haversacks.
Samples and specifications of which can be seen on application at this office. Of the Uniform Hats and Haversacks one-third the quantity contracted for must be delivered within twenty days, one-third within forty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of acceptance of the proposals. Of the Bootees and Stockings one-third must be delivered within thirty days, one-third within sixty days, and the remainder within ninety days of acceptance of bids.
All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed on the part of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein, he will at once proceed to execute the same, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies for 8th August," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
New York, July 22, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
10,000 common Tents,
64,000 common Tent Pins.
Samples of which can be seen on application at this office. Proposals will be received separately for furnishing the tents, made of linen duck and cotton duck. All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once proceed to execute the same and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies for the 30th inst.," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS will be received by this department until 3 P. M. on the 9th of August, 1862, for the delivery at the following arsenals of infantry accoutrements, as hereinafter specified:—
AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASS.
26,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........58
AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
15,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........69
7,000 " " " 58
AT THE NEW YORK ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
30,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........69
15,000 " " " 58
AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PA.
33,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........69
17,000 " " " 58
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, PA.
24,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........69
11,000 " " " 58
AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
42,000 sets infantry accoutrements, calibre.........69
20,000 " " " 58
These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, samples of which can be examined at any of the above named arsenals, and are to be subject to inspection at the arsenals where delivered, before being received for the government—none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.
Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 or under, and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000, counting from the date of the contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the customary manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.
Bidders will state, explicitly, the time, amount and place of each delivery.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with proper sureties, for its faithful fulfilment.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid.
Proposals will be addressed to "Gen. J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."
JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton streets, over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has foresight to tell how soon and how often you marry, and all you wish to know, even your thoughts, or no pay; lucky charms free; her equal is not to be found; her magic image is now in full operation. No. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston. 25 cents; gentlemen not admitted.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—MRS. SEYMOUR, THE MOST celebrated and successful Medical and Business Clairvoyant in America, 101 West Fifteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

MADAME HART, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, announces to the ladies of New York that she can be consulted at No. 21 Essex street upon the past and future; special information as to fortune, marriage, and charms given. Ordinary fee 25 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madam PREWSTER, who has removed to 69 Thirty-eighth street, corner of Sixth avenue, over the bakery, and who can be consulted with entire satisfaction? She has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 60 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Intelligence for Recruits and Recruiting Officers.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Common Council Committee.

Prompt Payment of the Bounty and Premium Money.

Enthusiastic War Meetings Throughout the Country,

&c., &c., &c.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The visit of the Common Council Committee of this city, consisting of Aldermen Mitchell and Farley, with Councilmen Pinckney, Hogan, Keech and Jones, to Washington, on business relating to the prompt payment of bounty money and other matters appertaining to recruiting, has been quite successful. An interview was had with the President and Secretary of War, when they were informed that provision would be made in relation to the matters in question. The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the committee:—

War Department, July 26, 1862.

Gentlemen—Your views respecting the recruiting service and the proper measures to encourage it have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the department are designed to attain the object you desire:—

First—The Adjutant General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States.

Second—It being of paramount importance to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to recruits to the old regiments double that for the new regiments will be paid—to wit, four dollars for each recruit.

Third—The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped [illegible]